FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

CONTENTS

7 Aug 87 FBIS-SOV-87-152

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Shevardnadze Continues Geneva Visit, Delivers Speech AA 1
PRAVDA Reports Arrival [6 Aug] AA 1
Addresses Disarmament Conference AA 1
[PRAVDA 7 Aug]
Meets With Kampelman [AFP] AA 11
U.S., FRG Officials Respond to Shevardnadze Remarks AA 11
White House Comments AA 11
Carlucci Comments From FRG AA 12
FRG Spokesman Makes Statement AA 12
U.S. 'Unwillingness' To Remove Warheads Hinders Talks AA 12
[Sisnev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Aug]
Nazarenko: 'Radical Departure' in U.S. Arms Policy AA 14
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Aug]

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Kashlev on Humanitarian Cooperation Conference CC 1
Gerasimov Comments on 'Spy-Train', Rust Case CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Aug]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz Gives Conference, Rejects Ortega Proposal A 1
TASS Reports Western Reaction A 1
Shabayev Examines Carlucci Tour of West Europe A 3

CHINA

Rogachev Comments on Sino-Soviet Border Talks B 1
[AFP]
Sino-Soviet Border Talks Continue in Beijing B 1
[cross-reference]

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Olympic Official Cited on Cohosting Issue C 1
[SOVETSKIY SPORT 6 Aug]
Kovalenko Rates Norway's COCOM Break Above Japan's C 1
[KYODO]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet-Malaysian Joint Communique Released D 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Aug]
Mahathir Remarks on Leningrad Visit D 6
[Kuala Lumpur]
Briefs: Coffee Accord With SRV D 6

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Iran Announces Extension of Gulf Maneuvers E 1
PRAVDA Reports Perils of Iranian Threats E 1
[30 Jul]
Foreign Reports on Iranian-Saudi Quarrel Cited E 2
UK Military Bases in Cyprus Put on 'Higher' Alert E 3
Nikolayev Attacks Ziaul Haq Claims of 'Terrorism' E 3
[PRAVDA 1 Aug]
Armacost Visit, India-Pakistan Relations Viewed E 4
[Malik]
PRAVDA Hails India-Sri Lanka Agreement on Tamils E 5
[5 Aug]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Statement Published on Malagasy Delegation Visit F 1
[IZVESTIYA 29 Jul]
CPSU Delegation Arrives in Burkina Faso F 2
[PRAVDA 1 Aug]

WEST EUROPE

Rust Trial Scheduled for 'Beginning of September' H 1
[DPA]
FRG-U.S. RAM Complex Adds 'New Twist' to Arms Race H 1
[Zholkver]
Zholkver Views FRG Trial of Antiwar Campaigner H 2
France Asks Companies To Halt Iranian Oil Imports H 3
Gromyko Greets Soviet-Finnish Youth Festival H 3
New Italian Premier Urges More East-West Trust H 3
[IZVESTIYA 1 Aug]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Allegations on Nicaragua Airfield Dismissed I 1
[Tonin in PRAVDA 6 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Politburo Discusses Health Services, Foreign Visits R 1
Solovyev Meets Leningrad Metro Builders Collective R 2
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 21 Jul]
State Commission on Tatar Issue Visits Tashkent R 3
[Tashkent]

Vedernikov Awarded Order of Lenin on Birthday R 4
[PRAVDA 5 Aug]
Council of Ministers Decree on Deputy Gas Minister R 5
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR; OTDEL PERVYY No 29 1987]
MVD Press Briefing on Anti-Embezzlement Campaign R 5
[Illesh in IZVESTIYA 27 Jul]
Officials' Treatment of DRA War Veterans Assailed R 9
[Studenikin in PRAVDA 5 Aug]
NOVYY MIR 'Distortion' of Wartime Biographies Claimed R 13
[Beloborodov, Lyashchenko, Strygin, Dunayev in TRUD 6 Aug]
Pianist Feltsman Arrives in Vienna 6 Aug [AFP] R 15
Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Obkom Plenum R 16
[Gerasimov in PRAVDA 29 Jul]
Dagestan ASSR Replaces Council of Ministers Chairman R 18
Ukrainian Obkom Plenums Discuss CPSU June Plenum R 18
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Jul]
Armenian Plenum Singles Out Officials for Criticism R 19
[Arakelyan in PRAVDA 29 Jul]
Latvian CP Plenum Notes Progress, Problems R 21
[Meshkov in PRAVDA 29 Jul]
Belorussian CP CC Plenum Criticizes Petrov R 23
[Simurov and Ulitenok in PRAVDA 30 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL

Murakhovskiy on Boosting Food Production T 1
[TRUD 29 Jul]
Progress in Feed Procurement Surveyed T 3
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 1 Aug]

MILITARY

Moscow Air Defense Equipment Shortages Assessed V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
Part One [1 Aug] V 1
Part Two [4 Aug] V 3

SHEVARDNADZE CONTINUES GENEVA VISIT, DELIVERS SPEECH

PRAVDA Reports Arrival

PM061033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Arrival in Geneva"]

[Excerpt] Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Geneva on 5 August. He was met at the airport by representatives of the authorities of the city and canton of Geneva. The welcoming party included the following: Ye.N. Makeyev, permanent USSR representative to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Yu.K. Nazarkin, head of the USSR delegation at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva; A.A. Obukhov, deputy head of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments; and V.G. Yefimov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Switzerland. [passage omitted]

Addresses Disarmament Conference

PM070930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 87 Second Edition pp 4, 5

[Text] Geneva, 6 Aug -- E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, addressed the Conference on Disarmament here today. At the beginning of the session, he was welcomed by Pierre Morel (France), president of the conference this month.

In his speech, E.A. Shevardnadze said:

Esteemed Mr President!

I am pleased to extend my greetings to you and express the confidence that under your guidance the conference will be able to achieve positive results.

There are numerous agencies in the world dealing with the misfortunes of the human race, ranging from the torment of hunger to threats to the biosphere. However, those miseries and threats cannot be eliminated unless a solution is found to the main problem of destroying the material base for waging war. That is the problem of disarmament, the problem with which you are dealing as the world's only body established for that purpose.

Documents of vital importance for the world's future were drawn up within these walls -- the treaties on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and on nonemplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor, the conventions on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons and on the nonuse of environmental modification techniques for military purposes. Remarkable in and of themselves as major landmarks in developing international legal thinking, they have added a new dimension to our common security.

They are proof of the possibility of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world, of an era without wars or weapons, as described by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on 15 January 1986. In other words, they were, to some extent, a prelude to the conclusion reached by the Soviet leadership following a thorough analysis of the realities of the nuclear and space age.

We may differ as to the interpretation of particular issues but all your previous activities and the documents adopted on the basis of consensus demonstrate that states are capable of exercising voluntary self-restraint in security for the sake of common good.

We view your activities as a manifestation of new political thinking that must be built into the machinery of interstate relations in the nuclear age.

This thinking starts with a clear understanding of the realities of this age. Not only those realities, but the words themselves -- the nuclear age -- should make people shudder. However, too many people utter them calmly as if they were indifferent to the possibility that all the preceding ages -- the stone or the bronze age, the renaissance or the enlightenment -- which offered mankind new and each time increasingly more advanced methods of meeting its intellectual and material needs, would be wiped out by an age that has produced the means of mankind's self-annihilation.

Can we remain calm?

Can this be called progress?

Can this be considered fatally inevitable?

To all these questions, the only answer is no.

Great ideas do not grow old, they are just filled with new content. The call of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the great citizen of this city, for "a natural human condition -- equality and freedom" can and must be interpreted in the context of our time.

Such conditions cannot be attained while there are weapons capable of destroying all life on earth. It is regrettable that the advocates of so-called nuclear deterrence pass this fact over in silence.

The concept of deterrence is also dangerous because it dooms all states to life in constant fear, making them nuclear hostages.

If they complete the logical chain of arguments, the proponents of nuclear deterrence must admit that it pushes toward total nuclear deterrence -- a situation where every state would wish to acquire such weapon systems.

I am absolutely convinced that the conference that put into practice the idea of nuclear nonproliferation knows about that danger.

Therefore, when we say that a nuclear-free and nonviolent world is the only reasonable alternative to the doctrine of deterrence, we hope for a sympathetic response.

Although some have described such a world as fantasy, it is already emerging before our very eyes. A mere two weeks ago, prior to Mikhail Gorbachev's interview with the Indonesian newspaper "MERDEKA," a nuclear-free world was more than 20 warheads farther away from us; since Reykjavik that distance has become shorter by almost 2000 warheads.

If I am asked why I am referring to this as an accomplishment, I will say that for the Soviet Union this is indeed so: We have done all in our power, we have removed everything that could obstruct an agreement, based on a "global double-zero."

We have dropped the condition concerning the British and French nuclear forces. We consider medium-range missiles apart from the problem of strategic and space arms even though we would prefer to discuss them together. We have called for the total elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe. Finally, we have arrived at the concept of a "global double-zero" that is the total removal of two classes of nuclear weapons from Soviet and U.S. arsenals. It is no secret that the Soviet side would have to reduce a significantly greater number of missiles than the U.S. side.

So, what is holding things up now, ladies and gentlemen?

Our partners have found the snags. The main one is the Pershing-1A missiles.

We are being asked why we have raised this issue and why we have not raised it earlier.

Let me say this: The question of what the West knew about the Soviet position, and when it knew it, is utterly irrelevant in this particular case. After all, determining what arms are to be eliminated is what negotiations are all about.

What we are discussing in effect is which specific nuclear systems with ranges between 500 and 1,000 km should be subject to elimination. The agreement in principle on that score states that all such systems without exception must be eliminated, which also means Pershing-1A's.

If, however, someone has chosen to start a dispute about who those missiles belong to, we are quite prepared to discuss that point too.

We would prefer to discuss it only at the negotiating table, but we are forced into a public debate so the truth of the matter and our position should not be distorted.

To begin with, we are negotiating with the United States, and we deal with Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons only. Therefore we fail to see any reason for the FRG to intrude in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Why? By what right? Has it not assumed an obligation under the nonproliferation treaty not to acquire nuclear weapons?

Let me repeat that it is only with the United States that we are negotiating an agreement that, if reached, will eliminate all nuclear warheads on two classes of arms of the two countries. But if we speak on all warheads, that certainly includes those on Pershing-1A missiles too. How can it be otherwise?

As to who owns the missile's fuel, the missiles' airframe, or, say, the wheels of its transporter, this is of no interest to us. We just proceed from the principle that zeros must be equal for both sides. If, however, the United States does not want a zero option, as is clear from its present "seventy-two equals zero" formula, that would be a different ball game.

We too have allies, who are concerned over the fact that a neighboring country retains shorter-range nuclear missiles that pose a great threat to their security. They could ask to station similar systems on their territories, and the Soviet Union could meet their request.

But what would a Soviet-U.S. agreement be like as a result of all this? It would be truncated, emasculated, and anemic.

Over the past few days the opponents of the "zero solution" have found another argument to try to bolster their untenable position on the Pershing-1A's. They are now saying that there is an imbalance in conventional and nuclear tactical arms in Europe and that these missiles have to be retained.

But are Bonn and Washington not aware that the Soviet leadership has been persistently calling for immediately starting negotiations to reduce conventional and nuclear tactical arms and to eliminate any disparities or imbalances where they exist?

Frankly, such tricks leave a dreadful impression, and they do nothing to help create trust in relations with our negotiating partners.

The Conference on Disarmament is not directly involved in dealing with the issue of medium-range and shorter-range missiles, but it does deal, and should deal, with the problem of nuclear disarmament and acts as a moral depository of the nonproliferation treaty. Therefore, we believe the conference could voice its authoritative opinion on whether the practice of joint ownership of nuclear arms by a nuclear and a nonnuclear state is consistent with that legal instrument.

This has to be done to prevent the nonproliferation treaty from being undermined. There can be no nuclear weapons on earth that are "no one's" weapons. It is extremely dangerous to create such a "legal sham."

If, as some U.S. Administration officials and their West German partners contend, those notorious Pershing-1A's are third-country systems, then the question arises again: How and by what right has that third country, namely, the FRG, to possess nuclear weapons? As far as we know, it has neither legal nor moral right to have them.

If it is deliberately trying to arrogate to itself such rights, if the FRG has indeed illegally acquired nuclear weapons, then this would certainly cause anger and indignation in the world and could confront the world with a political crisis.

We believe it is appropriate to ask the FRG representative at this forum a straightforward question: Does his country have nuclear systems in its arsenal?

Equally legitimate is the question we are addressing to the U.S. delegate: Who actually controls the nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A's?

A great deal depends on the answer to these two questions, including:

The fate of an agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles;

The future of the nonproliferation treaty;

The reassessment that the Soviet Union would be forced to make of the overall strategic situation in terms of the threat to its national interests posed by the acquisition of nuclear weapons by a country where even today the insane slogans of revanchism are being heard trying to drown out the voices of sober-minded political and public figures, and mass movements calling for a responsible approach to European and world affairs.

The Soviet Union hopes the FRG will fully clarify the situation and remove the concerns now being felt by many European states because of the ambiguity of its position in regard to the Pershing-1A missiles.

We wish to make it perfectly clear that unless this is done, the Soviet Union will find the situation as it exists now unacceptable and will make known its view on that situation in a clear manner. The Soviet people will never acquiesce in West Germany becoming a nuclear power.

One would like to believe the FRG is well aware of all this and that ultimately the healthy forces that advocate detente and a major step in nuclear disarmament will prevail there. One would like to believe the FRG will not become an obstacle to attaining a historic agreement. Currently, 72 U.S. nuclear warheads stand between us and an agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles. According to the U.S.-West German rules of "dual accounting," they are made to weigh more than all the two thousand nuclear warheads that could be deactivated and scrapped starting later this year.

A Soviet-U.S. accord on the total elimination of two categories of nuclear arms is a necessary prologue to solving the main problem of eliminating strategic offensive arms and preventing the extention of the arms race to outer space.

Mr President,

It is my privilege to inform you, upon instructions from the Soviet leadership, of the objective the Soviet Union is seeking to achieve. They include:

The conclusion of treaties with the United States and of international agreements on the complete destruction of nuclear weapons worldwide;

A strict and universal ban on deployment of any arms in outer space;

The establishment of an international regime under which there will be no chemical weapons or other types of weapons of mass destruction in the world;

The reduction of conventional weapons to the lowest possible levels required for defense;

The establishment, on the basis of cooperation among all states in the world, of a comprehensive system of international security, under which the United Nations could, in accordance with its charter, effectively maintain peace and security.

Allow me to outline to you the sequence of our practical actions to achieve these objectives:

First, at the negotiations on nuclear and space arms the Soviet delegation has been instructed to proceed from the "global double-zero" formula. Agreement has been reached to hold a meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in mid-September, as a separate event not linked to the session of the UN General Assembly.

Second, at the Geneva negotiations we have submitted a draft treaty on the 50-percent reduction in strategic arms and a draft agreement on strengthening the regime of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty. These are compromise drafts taking into account and seeking to accommodate the positions of the other side.

Third, the Soviet side has cosponsored, together with other socialist countries, and submitted to the Conference on Disarmament for its consideration a document entitled "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Testing." We have proposed an initiative concerning the establishmnent of an international verification system to prevent the deployment of any weapons in outer space.

Fourth, a proposal by a group of socialist countries to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security is being discussed at the United Nations.

I would like to address the question of verification and its fundamental and practical aspects.

The experience of the past few years has shown there is verification spoken of for propaganda purposes, and there is real, permanent verification.

Now, I would say the philosophy underlying our approach to the problem of real verification gives a particularly full and clear idea of the evolution of our outlook, which has now developed into a system of unorthodox political views, in other words, into a new political thinking.

Foolproof, indisputable, reliable, and the most strict and rigorous methods providing 100-percent confidence that weapons are indeed being eliminated, that obligations relating to the remaining weapons and permitted military activities are being complied with and that the bans are not being circumvented, this, and no less than this, is the verification that we envision.

The Soviet Union is proposing an exceptionally wide variety of forms and methods of verification both national and international. All of them have been set forth in detail in the document submitted to your forum on 9 June 1987 concerning the prohibition of nuclear weapons testing, and, by the way, some of them have already been and are being used in practice. I would like to remind you that U.S. scientists equipped with appropriate monitoring instruments stayed for a long time near our nuclear test site. The USSR Academy of Sciences has reached a new agreement with American Colleagues to station monitoring equipment and exchange relevant data.

It is worth recalling that a short time ago our country made an extraordinary effort to achieve a cessation of nuclear testing. For a long time, we were observing our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, trying to persuade the United States to match our good example.

We ask the Conference on Disarmament to assist in achieving a Soviet-U.S. agreement banning nuclear tests. I wish to emphasize this is not a plea to take sides but rather an appeal for moral and political assistance in attaining a truly universal objective, which is to make nuclear testing past history.

However, for the time being nuclear testing continues, and you know who is to blame. Nuclear testing is still a fact of life for mankind.

It would be easier to reach agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks if one could be sure that other states, too, support a ban on nuclear testing and stand ready to become parties to a relevant international treaty. For this reason, we believe the search for agreement at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the preparation of a comprehensive treaty within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament should be undertaken concurrently.

As a practical step to advance the preparation of such a treaty we propose setting up a special group of scientific experts, which would be assigned the task of submitting to the conference well-founded and agreed-upon recommendations on the structure and functions of a verification system for any possible agreement not to conduct nuclear weapons tests.

We believe there is also a need to establish an international system of global radiation safety monitoring, involving the use of space communication links. Such a system would be useful for more effectively verifying compliance with a ban on nuclear testing, once such a ban is imposed. At the same time it could be used to monitor the extent of pollution of the atmosphere, the soil and ground, and the oceanic waters on a global and regional scale. It would also provide an additional safeguard in case of any malfunction or, particularly, accidents at nuclear power plants.

We establish a strong link between nuclear arms reduction -- at this stage, reductions in medium-range and shorter-range missiles -- and an accord on measures of verification.

They include an exchange of initial data concerning the two sides' missiles and verification of such data through on-site inspections.

We insist on a continuous monitoring of the process of destroying the missiles. Elimination of the relevant production base and infrastructure will also be subject to verification.

The verification system we propose is designed to create an atmosphere of absolute confidence that the agreement is not circumvented in any way.

Finally, we believe there should be mandatory access to Soviet and U.S. military facilities in third countries where missiles could be stationed.

As you can see, we expand the area of confidence to a maximum extent by opening up USSR territory to inspections. However, complete confidence naturally presupposes complete reciprocity. An example and a confirmation of this is Stockholm and the decisions adopted there. This, I would say, is the material expression of the principle of confidence; this is new political thinking in action. Naturally, we would like its geographic scope not to be confined to one continent.

In our opinion, verification will have a particularly important role to play in preventing an arms race in space.

We would be extremely grateful if you took a close look at the proposal for establishing an international verification system to ensure outer space remains peaceful. Is not the idea of inspecting every space launch quite reasonable? There are as yet not that many space-launch centres in the world and the presence of international inspectors there would reliably guarantee that the objects placed in outer space are not weapons and are not equipped with any weapons. But we go even further and propose not merely a presence but a permanent presence of groups of inspectors at all space-launch sites. Information about each upcoming launch, including the location of the site, the type of launch vehicle, general information about the object to be launched and the time of launch, would be given in advance to members of the inspectorate.

What doubts can there be about the sincerity of the verification proposals made by a nation that is very actively involved in launching space objects?

All states engaged in space activities would be placed in an absolutely equal position and permanent monitoring by inspectors would guarantee the reliability of verification. After all, a space-launch complex is something that cannot be hidden. In this case, the technology itself ensures a relative simplicity of verification and its effectiveness. Furthermore, our proposal provides for the right to conduct an on-site inspection should suspicion arise that a launch was carried out from an undeclared launch site.

And, in the event of a total ban on space-strike arms, the Soviet Union would be willing to extend inspections to storage facilities, industrial plants, laboratories, testing centers, etc.

If a state has no intention of putting weapons in space, there can be no reason for it to object to international inspections of its space activities.

Space is a common asset of all mankind. It is much more than a training ground for military technocrats who cast away traditional humanistic ideals. It is a sphere for a peaceful application of peaceful efforts. It is this vision of outer space that the Soviet Union intends to pursue most vigorously.

Reflections about space inevitably lead one to think about the roads that humanity has to travel to reach its cherished goals. Some of those distances have yet to be covered from beginning to end, others have been covered half way, and there are still others where the end of the road is already in sight.

I would like to make a few comments about one of the long-sought goals within reach and that the Conference on Disarmament has almost attained.

What we have in mind is an event of great universal significance: a complete ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles. Two-thirds of a century has passed since the first gas attack at Ypres, which marked the beginning of military use of those barbaric weapons of mass annihilation. Ever since, governments of many nations and various international forums have sought to devise legal constraints on the production and use of lethal substances, but it is only now, in our time, that it is becoming possible to adopt a historic convention to that effect.

What could stand in the way of this? Only the attempts to draw up the draft of a future treaty with one hand while assembling canisters of binary chemical weapons with the other.

Need one say how immoral this is and how incompatible with the goal before us?

The Soviet Union will continue to cooperate actively with all the participants in the Conference on Disarmament so that the long-awaited convention could become a reality. We did not dramatize the debates and differences that emerged in the process. Only one thing was considered absolutely imperative: the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles should be adopted as early as possible.

I am instructed to inform you that the Soviet delegation at the negotiations on this question will proceed from the need to make legally binding the principle of mandatory challenge inspections without right of refusal. This decision is another vivid manifestation of our commitment to genuine and effective verification in accordance with the principles of new political thinking.

To build an atmosphere of trust and in the interests of an early conclusion of an international convention, the Soviet side invites the participants in the chemical weapons negotiations to the Soviet military facility at Shikhany to see standard items of our chemical weapons and observe the technology of destroying chemical weapons at a mobile facility. We will later invite experts to the specialized plant for destroying chemical weapons now being built in near the town of Chapayevsk.

I am informing you of this in the hope that the conference participants will duly appreciate our desire to untie the most difficult problem knots that have appeared in the process of working out the convention.

Mr President,

Our external affairs are inseparable from our internal development, and the policy of restructuring, renewal, democratization and openness moves us to act in a positive manner wherever the Soviet Union is represented, including here at the Conference on Disarmament.

Today, as never before, the most pressing problems of the contemporary world determine the role and importance of the conference. In fulfilling its mission, this representative conference can assert itself more forcefully by practical deeds matching the magnitude of the tasks before it.

There may be a need to consider the possibility of adopting a more intensive work schedule. We would consider a year-round schedule for the conference with two or three recesses favorable.

Why not hold an additional session of the conference this year to complete most of the drafting of the convention banning chemical weapons?

Currently it is impossible for the conference to work with high efficiency without establishing an optimum balance between bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the problems of security. There should be no antagonism here but rather the principle of complementary and mutually enriching interaction.

The practice of prompty informing conference participants about the status of Soviet-U.S negotiations, particularly on the questions relating to items on the agenda of your forum, could be a first step in this direction. We intend to discuss this with our American partners and establish an appropriate procedure. We hope to be able to find mutual understanding with them.

Why are we talking about the need to intensify the work of the conference? Because the negotiating machinery is running at a rate significantly slower than that of the arms race. A dangerous gap is emerging between political thought and political will, and military technology. This is evident from the records of the conference, too: It has been 15 years since the conclusion of the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, and the convention banning military use of environmental modification techniques was worked out in 1977.

The Soviet Union regards improvement in the functioning of the Geneva forum as one way of redressing this disparity. We believe that in time the conference could become a permanent universal body for disarmament negotiations.

And, of course, the Conference on Disarmament should not get used to the fact that the questions of ending the nuclear arms race, though they appear on its agenda, are actually not discussed here. Indeed, these issues should be made the focus of its activity. Today there is no other way. Nuclear disarmament cannot be the province of just a few powers. No government can stand on the sidelines in this matter for the nuclear threat is global in its consequences. Those consequences transcend national boundaries and ideological differences. They do not recognize neutrality and they would spare no one.

If that is so, it is unfair to keep nonnuclear states from participating in solving the problems of nuclear disarmament. As Mikhail Gorbachev has repeatedly emphasized, a maximum degree of internationalization is needed in these efforts. Genuine democratism and humanism in international relations call for precisely such an approach.

Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union will act constructively to enhance the prestige of the conference as the principal nuclear disarmament forum not just for exchanging views but for adopting the most responsible decisions.

Time is bringing us closer to the moment when word will finally become deed. The time of accomplishments is at hand -- the accomplishments of which we have long been dreaming and toward which we have travelled long and difficult roads.

May there be your contribution, too, in these accomplishments. May it be tangible, substantive and significant.

The USSR foreign minister's speech was heard with great attention and aroused tremendous interest among the conference participants and all those present today in the Council Hall of Geneva's Palace of Nations.

Meets With Kampelman

AU070936 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, August 7 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met the U.S. disarmament negotiator for private talks here Friday expected to concentrate on the siting of Pershing missiles in West Germany, both men said.

The discussions at the Soviet diplomatic mission with negotiator Max Kampelman would also focus on preparations for Mr. Shevardnadze's September meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the two diplomats said.

Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday tht the West German problem was holding up talks but his demand for the joint-owned West German-U.S. missiles to be part of any bilateral agreement was seen by the American mission here as intimidating and creating artificial obstacles.

He was to give a press conference at the Soviet mission Friday before flying back to Moscow.

U.S., FRG OFFICIALS RESPOND TO SHEVARDNADZE REMARKS

White House Comments

LD070523 Moscow TASS in English 0517 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- A White House spokesman Thursday said the U.S. Administration agreed With Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's remarks at the disarmament conference in Geneva about the possibility of achieving an agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

Answering questions from reporters at a regular White House briefing, he added, however, that his country had not believed, did not believe and would not believe it possible to include 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles in the agreement.

He thereby reaffirmed Washington's relucatance to remove the last hindrance to realizing the "double zero option."

After being reminded that issue concerned American nuclear warheads for Pershing-1A's rather than the missiles themselves, the spokesman replied that the United States was not going to negotiate on the missile system of third countries.

Carlucci Comments From FRG

LD062246 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 6 TASS -- Frank Carlucci, assistant of the U.S. President for national security affairs, who is currently in the Federal Republic of Germany, assured Bonn today that the United States would not make any concessions over the issues of 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads intended for them.

He stated this during a meeting with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU-CSU group in the Bundestag, and his deputy Volker Ruehe.

At the close of the meeting, Volker Ruehe told journalists that Frank Carlucci stated clearly on behalf of the President that nothing had changed and wouuld not change in the U.S. stand on the issue and that the missiles were not subject to discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

"We have repeatedly stated," Alfred Dregger told journalists, "that the Pershing-1A missiles are not the subject of discussion, and that the FRG's stand on the issue remains the [as received] unchanged."

Thereby the United States and Bonn have shown once again their unwillingness to advance towards a solution to the issue concerning the Pershing-1A missiles and nuclear warheads for them. This hinders the nascent disarmament process.

FRG Spokesman Makes Statement

LD061754 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 6 TASS -- Norbert Schaeffer, a press spokesman for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), has made a statement in connection with the speech delivered at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament by Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The spokesman pointed out that "the FRG is not a nuclear power and does not want to become such."

"As far as nuclear warheads for Pershing-1A missiles are concerned," the spokesman went on to say, "they belong exclusively to the United States."

"The U.S. stand on this issue at the Geneva talks finds support among all allies of Washington, including the FRG," the spokesman said.

U.S. 'UNWILLINGNESS' TO REMOVE WARHEADS HINDERS TALKS

PM060949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Sisnev article: "Arms Control: New Hopes and Old Fears"]

[Text] Moscow and Washington have announced that a meeting will take place in the U.S. capital in mid-September between E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

Commenting on this meeting, U.S. State Department Spokesman Charles Redman stated to journalists that it "will provide an opportunity for us to examine the whole spectrum of questions on our agenda, which consists of four parts: human rights, arms control, regional problems, and bilateral relations. Much work is being done in many of these spheres. We expect the ministers to examine the results of this work and assess promising areas for further progress."

In the opinion of CBS TV, the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state "will be of decisive importance to the final preparation of an arms control agreement between the United States and the USSR (the reference is to the talks on medium-range missiles -- author's note), and also of a summit between R. Reagan and M.S. Gorbachev.

However, hopes are clouded by alarm at the U.S. Administrations' unwillingness to remove the main obstacle to progress at the talks on medium-range missiles. UPI, underlining that the superpowers are very near to an agreement on medium-range missiles, at the same time notes that "two unsolved problems remain: The U.S. nuclear warheads in West Germany for short-range missiles (Pershing-1A) and the methods for monitoring the agreement." The agency adds that the administration "refuses point-blank to meet the Soviet Union's demand that the United States eliminate the warheads for these missiles." This is prompting protests, including among specialists. Thus R. Forsberg, well known U.S. scientist and director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, said of the recent Soviet initiatives: "This step facilitates the solution of problems in verification that right-wing circles in the United States love to cite." Concerning the question of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles the FRG Government is endeavoring to retain, R. Forsberg pointed out: "I do not see any reasons to prevent them from eliminating these missiles."

You get the impression that the more real the likelihood of reaching an accord between the USSR and the United States becomes, the more rigid and less flexible the U.S. side's positions become, obviously under the influence of certain influential political circles in the United States. In insisting on retaining the nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles, Washington is effectively rejecting the proposal envisaging a "double-zero" with respect to medium-range and operation and tactical missiles. The question arises: Why then does the Soviet Union not have the right to have a counterbalance to these missiles in Europe? The question of monitoring and verification is also an acute one. The Soviet Union favors on-site verification so that each side is sure of the observance of the treaty. The United States pays lip service to this position, but at the same time puts forward a number of provisos, which mean effectively one thing: limiting access to the U.S. nuclear means subject to elimination.

The aforementioned statement by the State Department spokesman regarding the upcoming meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state noted that "considerable progress has been made in Geneva on the question of medium-range missiles." The State Department spokesman affirmed that the United States "would like to preserve the momentum of these talks." However, the U.S. side's current position forces us to doubt the sincerity of such assertions.

NAZARENKO: 'RADICAL DEPARTURE' IN U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM061149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Nazarenko article: "Who Fears Verification"]

[Text] The prospect of an agreement being reached on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical and medium-range missiles in Europe has clearly alarmed certain circles in the West. They are seeking more and more pretexts for, if not totally wrecking, at least impeding the adoption of a constructive solution as far as possible. FRG Chancellor Kohl demands that U.S. nuclear warheads remain for West Germany's Pershing 1A's. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone insists on the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Alaska. Former U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski demands for no reason at all the elimination of missiles on the European Continent be made contingent on the scrapping of all Soviet tanks, which have allegedly been prepared to invade the NATO countries' territories. There is no end of provisions, conditions, riders...

The so-called U.S. intelligence community -- the CIA, NSA, and FBI -- have also had their say. U.S. intelligence staffers have told the White House that the provision relating to on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh] in any future agreement reducing and eliminating nuclear missile arms, primarily medium-range missiles, should not be extended to their "brainchild" -- intelligence installations. You see, they do not want "Soviet inspectors to stroll unhindered around their intelligence-gathering installations." This would allegedly be "fraught with a serious danger that surpasses the advantage of potential access to Soviet secret military installations."

The U.S. intelligence services are scared that as a result of such inspections [inspektsiya] the USSR might find out too much about U.S. intelligence-gathering methods. That is why they claim that it is necessary to exclude a minimum of several hundred such installations from the verification system. Intelligence specialists have been giving assurances that there is no point focusing attention on such demands or attaching particular importance to them. After all, such inspections [inspektsiya] are just an "insignificant" component in the overall monitoring plan, which is sufficiently effective as it stands. And even if the right to on-site inspections [inspektsiya na mestakh] is not made absolute, this will not affect the reliability of verification.

Incidentally, there are also many "specialists" among U.S. Administration representatives for whom the value of inspection [inspektsiya] on demand has suddenly turned out to be highly exaggerated. "On-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh] is not a panacea for all the problems of monitoring," K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated recently "History shows that on-site inspections [inspektsiya na mestakh] can be a hindrance."

To be blunt, the U.S. intelligence community is now proposing what amounts to a radical departure from the U.S. Administration's long-standing position in arms control. Pointing to this, THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses: "Washington cannot demand the right to implement meticulous verification on Soviet territory without granting the Russians an analogous right." That is concise and understandable.

KASHLEV ON HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION CONFERENCE

LD061344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- On questions of humanitarian cooperation Western delegations aim to foist their own conceptions on other countries and make out as if they themselves have brought everything to a state of perfection, as if they had nothing to do to fulfill the Helsinki and Madrid accords, said the head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna meeting Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yuriy Kashlev to a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

Meanwhile, during the Vienna discussions the socialist countries' delegations by means of specific facts exposed numerous violations of these accords by a number of Western countries. Rules limiting entry to their territory on racial and national grounds, "prohibitions against professions," a common policy of making visa formalities harsher, limitations on journalists from socialist countries -- all this is in flagrant conflict with the Helsinki and Madrid provisions.

The Soviet position consists in synthezing the interests, proposals, and concepts of all the participating countries. To this end, the Western delegations will have to give more attention to the propsals by socialist countries, including those on international humanitarian cooperation between youth organizations and universities, and on the creation of favorable conditions for participants in scientific, cultural, and other exchanges. We attach great significance, stressed Yuriy Kashlev, to simplifying the visa agreement, and further improving measures to ensure the personal safety of participants in cultural, scientific, sports, and other exchanges. We also consider it necessary to enhance the role of culture and education in the all-European process.

Closely linked to our priorities in the "third basket" is the USSR proposal for convening in Moscow a conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation. The essence of this proposal is that we intend to base the conference on the concept of the human dimension of the Helsinki process and discuss the whole package of human rights and humanitarian cooperation. As far as the conditions for holding the conference are concerned, including journalists and the public coming to Moscow, we shall be buided by the standards of the all-European process. It is proposed that the plenary sessions at the Moscow conference be made open to the press and public.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON 'SPY-TRAIN,' RUST CASE

PM061190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "The 72 Warheads -- A Stumbling Block. From Our Correspondent in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The U.S. spokesmen's response to the Soviet proposal of a "global double-zero" clearly indicates a U.S. desire to try to gain new concessions from the Soviet Union. The stumbling block now consists of the 72 U.S. warheads for the West German Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles.

A few days ago the FRG press wrote about a new option for settling this question: the elimination of the warheads in exchange for the reduction of Soviet tactical missiles by a certain amount. [paragraph continues]

G. Gerasimov, USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration chief, who conducted the latest briefing, unambiguously described this move as yet another attempt to complicate the achievement of a "global double-zero' agreement.

In our view, he stressed, this linkage is totally unjustified. There is an absolutely precise and agreed understanding that the talks are dealing with missiles with a range between 500 and 5,500 km. Now they are trying to attach to them Soviet tactical missiles whose range is up to 300 km.

Another "trial balloon" to test the Soviet stance on the 72 warheads took the form of a story, again published in the press, about the possible disappearance of the Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles as a result of their natural obsolescence, which ought to occur within approximately 5 years -- in other words within the period envisaged by the draft Soviet-U.S. agreement for the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. Western journalists are evidently trying to put out feelers: Could even a hint of possible compromise suddenly emerge?

But, in reply to questions by THE NEW YORK TIMES and U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT correspondents, G. Gerasimov had noted even at a previous briefing that the natural obsolescence option has not been offered at an official level, and therefore there is no point in talking about our official attitude toward a hypothetical option. On the contrary, it can be said that U.S. presidential spokesman M. Fitzwater has officially declared that the United States reserves the right to modernize the West German missiles.

It is almost 2 months now since IZVESTIYA published an article entitled "Espionage at Low Speed." It described how a freight container traveling across Soviet territory in transit from Japan to the FRG had been fitted with automatic intelligence-gathering apparatus. What response has there been to the Soviet protest lodged with the sides involved in this unfriendly actions? None so far.

G. Gerasimov announced in this context that the USSR Foreign Ministry made verbal representations to the Japanese and FRG Embassies. They contain demands that the appropriate authorities in Japan and the FRG investigating the case in question should supply the Soviet Union more swiftly with exhaustive explanations of the nature of the espionage act committed against it, and should also take the necessary measures to punish the culprits.

The "Rust Case" is drawing close to a completion, in other words a trial. The USSR Prosecutor's Office has approved the statement of charges and has submitted the case to the USSR Supremem Court. Rust has been charged with violations of Articles 83, 84, and 206 of the RSFSR Penal Code and an article of the Estonian SSR Penal Code analogous to Article 83 of the RSFSR Penal Code.

Under Article 83, the crossing of the USSR border without a valid passport or permission from the proper authorities is punishable by 1-3 years' imprisonment. Article 84 provides that violations of international flight regulations are punishable by 1-10 years' imprisonment or a fine of R1,000 with or without confiscation of the aircraft. Finally, under Article 206, malicious hooliganism, in other words actions distinguished by elements of particular impertinence, are punishable by 1-5 years' imprisonment.

It seems as if journalists are somewhat tired of the "Rust Case." On this occasion they did not ask a single question on this topic.

SHULTZ GIVES CONFERENCE, REJECTS ORTEGA PROPOSAL

LD062335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Washington, 7 August (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has in effect rejected the proposal by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to immediately begin unconditional direct bilateral peace negotiations. "The United States does not at all want to sit down at the negotiating table with Nicaragua and decide what is right for Central America," Shultz stated, speaking at a press conference in Washington on Thursday. The secretary of state tried to support the White House's refusal to negotiate with Managua by the need for some sort of "regional approach" to establishing peace in Central America.

Then, replying to numerous questions on the situation in the Persian Gulf, Shultz said he thought "there is no prospect of the United States being drawn into the war." He asserted that the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf was not of a provocative nature, adding that the operation of reflagging Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. colors "is going according to our schedule, as we established it, without any particular delays." "We must realize that the oil that comes out of the Persian Gulf goes to the West," the secretary of state said, trying to justify the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the region. "Therefore, we bear responsibility for it."

Shultz reported that "currently there is no really productive dialogue" between the United States and Iran, but he expressed the hope that in the long run the interests of Iran "will lead it to seek relations with the United States." The United States obviously would like to build these relations on the basis of anti-Sovietism. Thus, Shultz said, U.S. and Iranian interests "are now running pretty much in parallel with each other in Afghanistan," and he asserted that the problem for Iran was its "long frontier with the Soviet Union."

TASS Reports Western Reaction

LD070651 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 17 -- The United States keeps pressurizing its West European allies into giving more energetic support to its military preparations in the Persian Gulf. This is borne out, in part, by statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"We need to recognize that that oil flows out of the Persian Gulf flows to the West", said the head of the U.S. foreign policy department, justifying the unprecedented build-up of the U.S. military presence in the region. "And so we have to be responsible". He also alleged that "there have been proposals from various European countries that there be some joint action, organised in some way, to deal with the mine problem".

However, the statement by the U.S. secretary of state about certain European initiatives in this issue caused open surprise and bewilderment in West European capitals.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office told journalists that the reports on putting together a naval task force of West European countries to be involved in the U.S. operation to clear mines in the Persian Gulf waters were groundless. According to his colleague in Bonn, the West German Government knew nothing about such proposals.

Giulio Andreotti, Italy's foreign minister, addressing the foreign affairs commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, said that the Persian Gulf problem called for political and diplomatic decisions. He declared against any actions by individual countries, which can lead to a further sharpening of the situation in the region, and confirmed the Italian Government's refusal to send mine sweepers to the Gulf as is demanded by the United States.

However, all indications are that Washington keeps banking on the military means to deal with the problem. The Pentagon ordered the dispatch of several high-speed attack boats from among the U.S. Navy. The manoeuvres 'Bright Star-87" involving large U.S. Army, aviation and fleet units have been going on near the Somalia bay for a week now. They practice airborne and amphibious landing operations.

The U.S. NBC Television Network points out that in conditions when U.S. servicemen and military hardware are dispatched in increasing numbers to the Gulf area, the largest force of U.S. troops abroad since the Vietnam war will soon be formed there.

The newspaper "THE WASHINGTON POST" reports that the Pentagon explores the possibility of setting up a special command to give direct guidance to the increasing U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Referring to sources in the U.S. military establishment, the paper writes that this proposal is under examination by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The special command in the Persian Gulf, once formed, will make it possible sharply to mount military operations by the U.S. Armed Forces there.

Shultz said that he didn't think there was any prospect at all that the United States would be drawn into the war. Many U.S. lawmakers, however, do not share this view. More than one hundred U.S. Congressmen announced Thursday that they file a lawsuit with a view to forcing President Reagan to enforce the War Powers Act. This law does not allow U.S. presidents to send U.S. troops to areas of combat operations for more than 60 days without congressional concurrence.

The situation in the Persian Gulf is becoming ever more dangerous day after day, Mike Lowry, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, warned at a press conference on Capital Hill.

Meanwhile, Iran made a decision to extend for one day its naval manoeuvres in the Persian Gulf zone. They will end on Friday, at midnight local time, Iranian radio reported. The radio warned all foreign ships and planes to avoid approaching the area of the manoeuvres in the Persian Gulf, the Straits of Hormuz and the Sea of Oman.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran will not be responsible for damaging those planes and ships that approach the area and thus force the Iranian side to use missiles and shells against them", the radio report said.

SHABAYEV EXAMINES CARLUCCI TOUR OF WEST EUROPE

LD061705 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev:

The White House describes talks held by Frank Carlucci, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, in Britain, France and West Germany as routine meetings with colleagues in the governments of these countries. Well, this is, probably, the case: It has really become a routine for Washington to force its NATO allies to join in the "scramble" it organises. According to Les Aspin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the Reagan administration is working towards this goal in the Persian Gulf.

What are the results of Carlucci's mission by now? On the banks of the Thames they, as usual, obscured the issue: "Not now, but not never", the newspaper THE INDEPENDENT summed up London's reaction to the demand to send British mine sweepers to the Gulf to help out the American Navy. Paris, according to an official spokesman [words indistinct] found it necessary to close the ranks and create a united front by sending to the Gulf a squadron headed by the aircraft carrier Clemenceau.

Official Bonn, apparently, thinks that its position is most cunning. Having refused to send its ships to the Persian Gulf, it expresses readiness to substitute for the U.S. fleet in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean as long it is [words indistinct] the Gulf. A "swap" was also discussed at the talks in Washington between West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger.

Thus Washington again tries by hook or by crook to translate into reality its long-cherished idea of expanding the sphere of NATO action and, if one calls a spade a spade, to turn this alliance into a means of conducting the neoglobalist policy of the present U.S. Administration. To this end, Washington is glibly talking about the "burden" which the USA allegedly carries in order to protect the West and Persian Gulf states. It is noteworthy, however, that the states of the Persian Gulf themselves, according to London DAILY TELEGRAPH, in the obtaining situation pursue a rather wary and careful policy, trying to dissociate themselves from U.S. actions in the region.

Something certain NATO leaders could reflect upon.

ROGACHEV COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET BORDER TALKS

HK070500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev arrived here Friday for a second round of Sino-Soviet border negotiations and cautioned against expecting speedy results from the talks.

"After only one or two rounds of negotiations, it is very difficult to achieve concrete results," the head of the Soviet delegation told reporters after being greeted at the airport by his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

At the first round of talks in Moscow in February, delegations from the two countries reached agreement to first discuss the eastern area of their common border.

Asked whether Moscow would recognize the "unequal" nature of treaties signed during the last century to delineate the 7,500-kilometer (4,650-mile) border, Mr Rogachev said the issue had not been raised by the Chinese side.

Beijing has repeatedly called on Moscow in the past to accept the "unequal" nature of the treaties signed by Czarist Russia and a weakened Chinese empire. The Soviet Union has consistently refused to give in to the demand, fearing that acceptance would open the way to Chinese territorial claims.

The resumption of border talks between the countries comes after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev conceded in Vladivostok just over one year ago to a Chinese demand that the border in the Amur River area of Mongolia run along the middle of the river and not along the Chinese bank. Border clashes in the Amur area in March 1969 left several hundred dead.

Mr Rogachev said the closed-door negotiations would last two weeks and added that it was possible they would cover disputed Bear Island. A final communique is to be issued at the end of the discussions. The Soviet official also indicated that China had not established a link between the border talks and Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, an issue Beijing considers one of the three major obstacles to a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. "Judging from the first round of discussions, such a link has not been established," Mr. Rogachev said. The other two sticking points are the Sovet military presence in Soviet-ally Mongolia and Afghanistan.

Border problems were raised by China shortly after the split between the two communist giants in the early 1960's and talks were opened shortly afterwards. They were cut off by China in 1979 following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and resumed in February of this year.

SINO-SOVIET BORDER TALKS CONTINUE IN BEIJING

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev to the People's Republic of China, see the Soviet Union section of the 6 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DPRK OLYMPIC OFFICIAL CITED ON COHOSTING ISSUE

PM061501 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 6 Aug 87 p 1

[TASS report: "DPRK National Olympic Committee Proposal"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The Lausanne talks between representatives of the North and South aimed at discussing the DPRK proposal that the XXIV Olympic games be held jointly should be continued, stresses a statement by the deputy chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee published in the republic's newspapers.

The initiative that has been put forward has met with an extensive positive response from all those who advocate the further strengthening of the Olympic movement. Proceeding from the need to achieve concrete results at the North-South talks on the Olympic problem, the statement points out, the DPRK proposes holding the next, fifth, round of meetings in Lausanne not later than 17 September this year. During the talks it is necessary to discuss not only questions linked with the apportionment of events, but also with what name should be given to the Olympics, the formation of the organizing committee, the holding of the opening and closing ceremonies, and the granting of broadcast rights.

KOVALENKO RATES NORWAY'S COCOM BREAK ABOVE JAPAN'S

OW050023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 5 (KYODO) -- A senior Soviet official has termed as an anti-Soviet campaign a dispute over illegal Japanese high-technology sales to the Soviet Union and said Norwegian machines were much more important.

In an interview with the KYODO news service Tuesday, Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Communist Party's International Department, said milling machines Japan's Toshiba Machine Co. sold to the Soviet Union four years ago were ordinary ones which could have been made by the Soviets themselves.

"What was most important for the Soviet Union was Norwegian-made computer control equipment," Kovalenko said.

The Toshiba machine equipment, exported to the Soviet Union in violation of rules laid down by COCOM, a multinational body set up to monitor exports to the communist bloc, allegedly contributed to reducing noise levels in Soviet submarine propellers. The deal angered the Americans, inviting retaliatory action against Toshiba Machine and its parent company, Toshiba Corp., an electronics giant.

Kovalenko said Japan, having yielded to U.S. pressure, is losing the right to decide what to sell to the world and added: "Japan is losing its independent policy line as a giant."

Kovalenko, who is in charge of Soviet-Japan relations, said that relations are not moving in the direction which the Soviet Union is hoping for. He said General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's Tokyo visit is still possible and expressed hope that the foreign ministries of the two countries can make preparations as soon as a new cabinet is inaugurated in Japan after the dissolution of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet possibly this fall.

SOVIET-MALAYSIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

PM061505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 1,4

["Soviet-Malaysian Joint Communique" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed of Malaysia visited the Soviet Union 29 July through 5 August on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During his stay in Moscow the Malaysian head of government visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The ranking guest and his party visited the Uzbek SSR where they toured the sights of Tashkent, Samarkand, and Khiva, and they also visited Leningrad where they laid a wreath at Piskarevskoye Cemetery. A warm reception was accorded to the Malaysian Prime Ministers and members of his delegation everywhere.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

Talks were held between V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Malaysian Prime Minister which were attended by:

E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister; N.V. Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Gosplan chairman; V.M. Kamentsev, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; B.L. Tolstykh, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Committee for Science and Technology chairman; B.I. Aristov, foreign trade minister; Yu.M. Volmer, maritime fleet minister; B.I. Gostev, finance minister; N.V. Lemayev, minister of petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; I.A. Rogachev, deputy foreign minister; and F.I. Potapenko, ambassador to Malaysia, on the Soviet side;

Samy Vellu, works and utilities minister; Lim Keng Yaik, minister of primary industries; Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry; Abu Hassan Omar, minister of foreign affairs; Law Hieng Ding, deputy minister of science, technology, and environment; M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR; Ahmad Mohamed Yusof, director general of the prime minister's department; Hashim Mohamed Ali, commander of the ground forces; Akhmad Sardzhi Abdul Hamid [name as published], secretary general of the ministry of trade and industry; Vong Kum Chun [name as published] secretary general of the ministry of primary industries; Razali Ismail, deputy secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and Abdul Rakhim Mohamed Nur [name as published], chief of the police department, on the Malaysian side.

The talks were marked by a spirit of friendship, goodwill, and a desire for cooperation and the achievement of greater mutual understanding.

The distinguished Malaysian guest was briefed on the initial results of the restructuring now being carried out in the Soviet Union, the steps to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, and the progress of preparations to celebrate the 70th annivesary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mahathir bin Mohamed described the progress of the implementation of Malaysia's national development program.

The current state and prospects of Soviet-Malaysian relations were discussed, as were key international problems of mutual interest.

The participants in the talks expressed gratification with the positive development of bilateral relations and confirmed their mutual desire to expand mutual cooperation and exchanges in various spheres on the basis of existing bilateral agreements and the Soviet-Malaysian joint communique of 26 September 1979.

Recognizing the usefulness of regular consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries and of consultations and cooperation within the framework of international organizations and forums, the sides agreed to continue to expand such consultations. A Soviet-Malaysian protocol on consultations was accordingly signed during the visit.

It was emphasized that contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Malaysian parliament help to deepen mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries.

When examining bilateral trade and economic relations, the sides agreed to continue to develop cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. They agreed to assist the expansion of contacts between representatives of business circles and the establishment of cooperation between the two countries' chambers of trade and industry.

An agreement on maritime transport and an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation between the governments of the USSR and Malaysia were signed during the visit.

A cooperation agreement was also signed between the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Malaysian National Chamber of Trade and Industry.

The sides will continue to encourage contacts and exchanges in line with the 4 October 1972 agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems, both sides expressed concern at the persisting international tension and especially the whipping up of the nuclear and conventional arms race and the development of new types of nuclear and other weapons. They agreed that all states, regardless of their size and socioeconomic system, must be aware of their responsibility to mankind and pool their efforts for the purpose of preventing a nuclear war, terminating the arms race, and securing disarmament.

The Malaysian side's attention was drawn to the decisions adopted at the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, and in particular to the ideas and initiatives put forth there concerning these states' military doctrine, which is defensive in nature. Emphasis was placed on the great importance of the USSR's comprehensive proposals on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and Asia.

Mahathir bin Mohamed noted the great importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms and expressed the hope that specific results will be achieved at them in the interests of international peace and security.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia advocate the termination of all nuclear tests, the speediest conclusion of a multilateral treaty on their complete and final prohibition under effective international verification, the speediest elaboration of an international convention banning chemical weapons, the prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space, and the development of international cooperation in the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The sides affirmed their principled position in favor of the need to settle conflicts and arguments by peaceful means, on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national independence of states.

Having pointed out the imperative need for a just, all-embracing, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict through talks, the sides agreed that a significant contribution to the cause of solving this major international problem could be made by the convening of an international peace conference on the Near East under UN auspices, to be attended on an equal basis by all interested sides including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The participants in the talks expressed serious concern in connection with the explosive situation in Southern Africa. They reaffirmed the common viewpoint that the settlement of the conflict in that region demands the elimination of its primary causes, like the disgusting and inhuman apartheid system in South Africa and the ongoing occupation of Namibia by Pretoria's racist white minority regime as part of its policy of destabilization and aggression against neighboring countries, and also the restoration of majority rule. They expressed solidarity with the Frontline States and called on the international community to take energetic measures to immediately ensure genuine independence for Namibia strictly in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. Emphasis was placed on the immediate need for the UN security Council to impose all-embracing mandatory sanctions against the rascist regime in Pretoria under Article VII of the UN Charter.

The USSR and Malaysia expressed profound anxiety in connection with the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and called for the speediest political settlement of the conflict. In this context they acclaimed the role played by the UN Security Council in the quest for ways for an immediate cease-fire and the restoration of peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region.

During the discussion of the situation in Asia and the Pacific stress was placed on the need to achieve lasting peace and stability and establish equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the countries in the region. The sides agreed that close joint efforts by all states in the region are needed in order to advance toward these goals.

The Malaysian prime minister was briefed on the practical steps being taken by the Soviet Union to implement a policy of cooperation, peace, and security in the Asian and Pacific region, as outlined by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok a year ago and developed and concretized during his visit to India and in his recent interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. The Soviet side also emphasized the importance of the principles of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons, as formulated in the Delhi declaration.

Mahathir bin Mohamed declared a positive attitude toward the Soviet Union's desire, expressed in the Vladivostok speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to preserve and strengthen peace in the Asian and Pacific region. The Malaysian prime minister also acclaimed the new Soviet initiatives outlined in M.S. Gorbachev's interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. [paragraph continues]

He declared that the implementation of these proposals would be of considerable assistance in improving the situation both in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world. The Malaysian prime minister simultaneously emphasized that the implementation of the broader tasks proclaimed in Vladivostok requires cooperation for the purpose of achieving the speediest settlement of regional conflicts.

The sides outlined their respective positions on the question of Afghanistan. They expressed support for the UN secretary general's efforts in the direction of seeking an all-embracing political solution through the holding of indirect talks in Geneva and voiced the hope that a mutually acceptable accord can be achieved.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia advocate the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and in this context support the UN General Assembly resolution on convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo not later than 1988.

The participants in the talks share the opinion that the creation of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world would contribute to international peace and stability. They acclaimed the conclusion of the treaty to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. The Soviet side also declared support for the idea of creating such a zone in Southeast Asia.

The two sides share the opinion on the imperative need for a solution to the Cambodia problem by political means through talks. They emphasized the need to seek ways to solve it taking the interests of all interested sides into account.

In this context the Soviet side drew attention to the relevant proposals made by the Indochina countries, which the Soviet Union fully supports.

The Malaysian prime minister declared that an all-embracing political solution to the Cambodian problem must be based on the complete withdrawal of foreign troops, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia, the achievement of national reconciliation, the self-determination of the Cambodian people, and the establishment of a neutral and nonaligned Cambodia. Mahathir bin Mohamed confirmed that the 21 September 1983 joint appeal by the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers remains in force.

The Soviet side confirmed its readiness to continue, within the limits of its possibilities, to cooperate in the solution of the Cambodia problem together with all interested sides and to guarantee, together with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, any generally acceptable accords. Mahathir bin Mohamed expressed gratification with the Soviet Union's readiness to play such a constructive role.

Both sides noted the important contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to the solution of fundamental international problems, including disarmament, the settlement of regional conflicts, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia perceive economic and technical cooperation between developing countries as one of the most important factors for mobilizing their domestic resources and accelerating economic development. In this context they believe that the nongovernmental Independent Commission of the South on Development Questions, being set up on Malaysia's initiative, will be able to make a useful contribution to the establishment of such cooperation. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the sides note that this cooperation will help to expand economc ties between developing countries and other states, including the socialist countries.

When examining the question of the present state of international economic relations both sides spoke out in favor of establishing predictable and stable trade and economic relations between all countries regardless of their social system and establishing a new international economic order on a just democratic basis. In this context they stressed the need to stabilize international economic relations, secure broad mutually advantageous cooperation between countries, and ensure the economic development of all states.

Noting the close interconnection between disarmament and development, the sides attach great importance to the forthcoming UN special international conference on this question. They hope in particular that the conference would be able to elaborate effective mechanisms to transfer to development purposes part of the resources which would be released during the process of disarmament.

The participants in the talks expressed concern over the widespread abuse of drugs in the world and the illegal trade in drugs and declared their determination to combat this most dangerous evil at both national and international level and their commitment to the decisions made by the June 1987 international conference in Vienna on the struggle against drug abuse and illegal drug trade.

Aware of the importance of the Antarctic from the viewpoint of international peace and security and economic, ecological, and scientific research, the sides agreed on the need to continue the exchange of opinions on this question on the basis of each side's position.

The USSR and Malaysia, having confirmed their commitment to and support for United Nations objectives and principles, declared again their readiness to assist by all means in enhancing the efficiency of its activity, primarily in questions of ensuring international peace and security and establishing broad international cooperation for the solution of global problems.

Both sides expressed gratification with the results of the visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and their belief that this visit and the exchange of opinions which took place will help the further development of Soviet-Malaysian relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Mahathir bin Mohamed expressed profound gratitude for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to him and the delegation members during the visit. He also invited N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, and V.S. Murakhovskiy, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, to pay official visits to Malaysia. The invitations were gratefully accepted by the Soviet side.

MAHATHIR REMARKS ON LENINGRAD VISIT

BK050842 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has stressed that differing political systems practised by the two different countries should not be a hindrance to them seeking cooperation for mutual benefit. He said although Malaysia and the Soviet Union have different systems of government, both face numerous problems, including that of raising sufficient funds to improve the living conditions of their people. As responsible people, both have to find ways and means of solving these problems. The prime minister, who ends a 1-week official visit to the Soviet Union today, said this after attending a briefing on efforts of rebuilding the city of Leningrad following its destruction by Nazis during World War II. The briefing was given by the deputy mayor of the city, Mr Labetskiy. Present were members of the city council's executive committee and senior members of the prime minister's delegation.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he had visited the Soviet Union to enhance bilateral relations and to increase trade. He said that after his week-long visit and discussions wtth a number of Soviet leaders, he was more than convinced of a considerable potential for the two countries to broaden economic links. Earlier, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir laid a wreath at the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery.

BRIEFS

COFFEE ACCORD WITH SRV -- A cooperation agreement between the USSR and SRV on developing coffee production has been signed in Ho Chi Minh City. It provides for intensification of the already existing coffee plantations and for establishing new coffee plantations in Vietnam. Their area will have increased by 20,000 hectares by the end of the current 5-year plan. As part of the agreement, the Soviet side will supply Vietnam with agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, and fuel and lubrication materials, as well as essential equipment. Vietnam will deliver to the USSR coffee beans grown on joint plantations. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1346 GMT 4 Aug 87 LD]

IRAN ANNOUNCES EXTENSION OF GULF MANEUVERS

LD061658 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Nicosia August 6 TASS -- Iran has decided to extend for another day its naval exercises in the Persian Gulf.

According to Iran's radio, they will end on Friday at midnight local time.

The radio warned all "foreign ships and planes" against approaching the areas of the exercises in the Persian Gulf, the Straits of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the report said, "will not bear responsibility for damage to ships and planes" whose approach to the area of manoeuvres would compel the Iranian side to fire missiles and live shells at them.

The report indicated that the third stage of the exercises started on Tuesday was now under way. They were being conducted off the Qeshm Island near the Straits of Hormuz.

PRAVDA REPORTS PERILS OF IRANIAN THREATS

PM021719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Glukhov under the general heading: "The World's Hot Spots: The Persian Gulf. Banking On Force"]

[Text] Beirut, 29 Jul -- The press in Kuwait and other Arab countries of the Persian Gulf is voicing alarm in connection with the dangerous development of the Iran-Iraq conflict. In particular, Tehran's threats to hit the "economic facilities" of Iraq's partners have caused grave anxiety. According to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran could use surface-to-surface missiles and all the means at its disposal for strikes against Kuwait.

According to Beirut political observers, a further heightening of tension in the region has been provoked by the growing U.S. military presence there. The Pentagon has deployed an entire armada of warships on the pretext of "escorting" Kuwaiti tankers. It is believed here that Iran, changing tactics and not entering into direct confrontation with the United States, is switching strikes from ships to "economic facilities."

Tehran is also resorting to other means of pressuring the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf zone. On Tuesday 70,000 Iranian pilgrims held a demonstration in the Saudi city of Medina, chanting: "Death to the United States." On Friday a similar demonstration was planned for Mecca, where around 150,000 Iranian pilgrims had assembled. But, according to a Radio Monte Carlo report from Riyadh, Saudi Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stated that Saudi Arabia will not allow Islam to be used for political ends.

The Gulf Cooperation Council, of which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are members, has adopted a position of "positive neutrality" on the Iran-Iraq conflict, expressing a wish to mediate in the matter of attaining peace. At the same time, the Saudis and Kuwaitis are giving Iraq considerable financial aid. Their credits, for example, are thought to be several tens of billions of dollars. Moreover, they are providing Iraq with daily supplies of 300,000 barrels of oil which will be paid for by Iraqi supplies in the future.

Viewing aid to Baghdad as support for the enemy, Tehran has resorted to military reprisals, mainly by attacking Kuwaiti and Saudi ships. Some 12 out of 22 Kuwaiti tankers have been damaged as a result of attacks. But it has not gotten to the point of direct military clashes. Back in June 1984 Saudi aircraft shot down in Iranian aircraft.

If Iran carries out its latest threats it can only result in the widening of hostilities and the involvement of new participants in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Such actions would play into the hands of the imperialist powers, above all the United States, which is banking on exacerbating the situation in the Persian Gulf in order to interfere in the affairs of countries in the region.

FOREIGN REPORTS ON IRANIAN-SAUDI QUARREL CITED

LD061636 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Cairo August 7 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Saudi Arabian authorities has refuted Iranian mass media reports on the Riyadh actions. He rejected the reports on an attack by Saudi Arabian security forces on Iranian citizens, MENA news agency reports. Troops and police intervened only after clashes erupted between Iranians and pilgrams from other countries, the spokesman argued.

Police tried to stop columns of Iranians who made attempts to enter the main mosque of Mecca with banners and portraits of their leader. The Saudi Arabian side called as slanderous the statement by Tehran on Saudi Arabia's refusal to hand over to Iran the corpses of the Iranian citizens killed in Mecca and stated that obstacles to handing over corpses of the victims immediately to Iran were erected on the part of Tehran.

London August 6 TASS -- The Saudi Arabian authorities lifted the blockade of Iran's Embassy and General Consulate, REUTER reports. Iranian diplomats and their children were allowed to leave the Embassy following the 30-hour blockade of the building, an Iranian diplomat told REUTER by telephone from the Saudi capital.

Earlier, Radio Tehran reported that the Saudi Armed Forces encircled the Iranian Embassy in Riyadh and General Consulate in Jeddah, threatening the use of arms. In the event of the continued seige of its diplomatic missions, Iran reserved for itself the right to respond by resorting to force, the radio broadcast pointed out.

UK MILITARY BASES IN CYPRUS PUT ON 'HIGHER' ALERT

LD061902 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Nicosia August 6 TASS -- Britain's military bases Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus were put on higher combat alert. According to HARAVGHI newspaper, these measures were taken by the British Command in connection with the deteriorating situation in the Persian Gulf.

The newspaper points out that a small spark is enough now to start a huge "fire of war" that will engulf the entire region.

NIKOLAYEV ATTACKS ZIAUL HAQ CLAIMS OF 'TERRORISM'

PM040917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yu. Nikolayev article: "Hypocrites"]

[Text] In recent days there has been a series of explosions in Karachi, Rawlpindi, Lahore, and other Pakistani cities resulting inconsiderable casualties.

Instead of investigating the real reasons for these phenomena, the Pakistani leadership has resorted to a tried and tested method -- the "hand of Moscow." Thus, speaking in the Senate 28 July, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan blamed the Soviet Union for the fact that Afghan refugees are still on Pakistani territory. According to the minister, the "delay" over the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the chief cause of the tense situation which has taken shape.

The Afghans would have reached agreement among themselves long ago if they had not been prevented primarily by the United States and Pakistan. They unleashed the undeclared war against Afghanistan, are increasing its scale, and are passing the most modern arms to the aggressive gangs of the Afghan counterrevolution.

Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the DRA, on which Pakistan particularly "insists," the Soviet side has repeatedly declared that they will be returned to the motherland within a condensed time frame. For this to happen, as M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his replies to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA's questions, interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs must cease and its nonresumption be guaranteed.

Against the background of all this the attempts by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to accuse the Soviet Union of complicity in acts of terrorism in Pakistan appear quite hypocritical. The Soviet Government has repeatedly declared that terrorism is alien to our ideology and has never been in the arsenal of Soviet foreign policy. The Pakistani president declared: "The Soviets are doing everything to make life in Pakistan difficult." That statement by the president crowned, as it were, the anti-Soviet campaign which the authorities have long been stirring up and attests that acts of incitement are now being carried out on a state level.

ARMACOST VISIT, INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS VIEWED

BK041105 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] Michael Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, paid an official visit to India. The Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman told newsmen in Delhi that during the talks international issues as well as the issues relating to India-U.S. relations were discussed. A great difference was found in the viewpoints of both sides on these issues.

India's grave concern over the continuous massive and modern U.S. arms supply to Pakistan, exceeding its needs, was expressed to Mr Armacost. For example, the Indian people are concerned with the U.S. decision to send AWAC's to Pakistan. Natwar Singh, the minister of state for external affairs, said in the Indian parliament that the supply of such planes to Pakistan will promote an arms race in the region and will pose a new threat to India's security. It is well known that India has appraised the United States time and again of its concern on this issue but all this is brushed aside by Washington. As for the question of the supply of AWACS Washington not only does not bother to change its policy, but wants to speed up its implementation.

The HINDUSTAN TIMES, evaluating the last visit of a U.S. military delegation led by CENTCOM [Central Command] chief General J. Crist to Pakistan, reached this very conclusion. The paper writes that in spite of all Indian warnings Washington is thinking about an early supply of AWACS to Pakistan in line with its strategic designs. The Pentagon wants to include Pakistan in its regional system of military bases so that it can use its territory and forces for military operations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. India and the United States also have different perspectives regarding the Islamic bomb because of the strategic designs of Washington. India has sounded the alarm about the nuclear ambitions of the Pakistani rulers for quite a long time now, but the United States ignores the Pakistani pursuit of a nuclear weapons program.

Armacost promised in Delhi to raise this issue with the Pakistan Government during his visit there. But this is not the first time such a promise has been made. In fact, no progress has been made to deter the Pakistani generals' nuclear ambitions. It appears that the United States does not even think about taking any concrete step in this direction. The U.S. Administration spokesman (Daniel Howard) told a news conference in Washington that the United States will continue military and economic aid to Pakistan, although he admitted that this is in violation of U.S. legislation regarding countries striving to manufacture nuclear weapons.

A comparison of both countries' perspectives on other matters relating to regional security also reflects ideological differences. For example, there is a vast difference in the viewpoints on the Afghanistan issue. During the talks with Armacost, India supported the Afghan leaders' policy of national reconciliation. India considers the Afghan leader's decision to further extend the cease-fire by 6 months as proof of Afghanistan's sincerity in putting an end to the bloodshed and reestablishing peace. India also clearly identifies elements destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan as well as in the entire subcontinent. India has become especially concerned at the increasing supply of U.S. arms, especially Stinger missiles, to Afghan reactionaries. Indian newspapers write that these arms supplies aim to foil the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan and create impediments to the settlement of the Afghanistan situation. These arms supplies also adversly affect India-Pakistan relations because these Stinger missiles, costing $1 million each [as heard], are pocketed by Pakistan and are sent to the India-Pakistan border region.

Against the background of this difference in doctrine, Armacost's talk on the U.S. Administration's desire to improve relations with India lacks credibility. In serious diplomacy, deeds, not words, reflect the sincerity of intentions.

PRAVDA HAILS INDIA-SRI LANKA AGREEMENT ON TAMILS

PM061539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[V. Shurygin article: "Good News. Toward Settling the Conflict in Sri Lanka"]

[Text] One of the ways to ensure progress toward achieving peace and universal security is to settle existing regional conflicts by political means and to prevent new ones, normalize the situation, and proceed to good-neighborly relations. This is particularly important and urgent in Asia, whose peoples have inherited many problems from colonial times -- territorial, religious, and ethnic. And the Tamil-Sinhalese conflict, which has shaken Sri Lanka for more than 4 years, figures among these.

Good news came out of Colombo a few days ago -- on 29 July Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene signed an agreement which opens up the real prospect of ending the many years of bloodshed.

It should be emphasized that even before that important event M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had expounded the Soviet Union's position on the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka in his answers to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA's questions and welcomed the trends which had appeared toward settling it on the basis of a bilateral accord between India and Sri Lanka without foreign interference.

The importance of the document signed in Colombo consists, above all, in the fact that its implementation leads to the restoration of peace and tranquillity in Sri Lanka, whose people will once again be able to engage in their peaceful, creative affairs. The conflict has cost the country dearly -- colossal material harm has been done, thousands of people have become casualties, and approximately 150,000 have been made homeless and ended up as refugees in India.

The events in Sri Lanka also have an international aspect -- they have had an adverse effect on the situation in the region, and on Sri Lankan-Indian relations above all. For understandable reasons, the sympathies of the 50 million Tamils living in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu were with their Sri Lankan fellow-tribesmen, opposed to discrimination in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Therefore the question of restoring peace between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities in Sri Lanka also became a question of relations with India. It became increasingly obvious that there was no prospect of resolving the conflict with weapons and that the only possibility was by political means, along the lines of Sri Lankan-Indian cooperation without interference from other sides. The latter is particularly important, especially for the fulfillment of the agreement that has been reached.

People on the other side of the ocean have long been weaving intrigues aimed at making Sri Lanka quarrel with India and, later, at "defending" the island against the "threat from the north" in accordance with the well-known scenario. The Pentagon has long sought to have its own military bases and strong points on the island for the "strategic opening up" of the Indian Ocean. "The United States will be forced to supplement its support for Colombo with weapons deliveries if the Tamils continue to fight," U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote.

Clearly, imperialist interference has complicated the situation still further. Under these conditions the Indian and Sri Lankan leaders had to display determination and state wisdom and take account of long-term national interests in order to reach the point of signing the agreement. Both leaders voiced the hope that it "will mark the start of a new era on the island and will leave in the past the split and the mistrust between the Tamil and the Sinhalese populations."

Special note should be taken of the role of the Indian Government and of its prime minister personally, who made a great contribution to ending the conflict. As events have shown, this took great personal courage on his part. The forces of destabilization, accustomed to fishing in troubled waters, have not ceased their subversive activity. An attempt was made on R. Gandhi's life during his visit to Colombo.

Of course, it is no easy matter to implement the agreement that has been reached. Internal and external reaction, whose plans have been dealt a telling blow, will try to frustrate the accords that have been reached. However, the main thing has been done: Trust is being restored between the two neighboring nonaligned countries, and a document has been signed which sets out in legal terms the way to normalize the situation; the Tamils are being granted broad autonomy within the framework of the unified Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and Tamil has been recognized as an official language.

The leaders of both countries acted in the spirit of the Delhi Declaration, which states, in particular, that mutual understanding and trust must take the place of fear and suspicion. Mistrust, fear, and suspicion distort the perception of the real world, give rise to tension in relations between countries, and exacerbate political instability.

By concluding the agreement the leaders of India and Sri Lanka have set an example of a realistic approach to unblocking the conflict situation, on the basis of sensible compromises through talks between the interested sides. This experience has both regional and wider significance. It has been proved once again that, given mutual goodwill, it is possible to resolve complex, multifaceted problems and make the course or events take a turn for the better, toward stability and security.

The Soviet Union hails the agreement reached between India and Sri Lanka, which is designed to end the ethnic conflict on the island and thus eliminate a dangerous hotbed of tension in South Asia. There is no doubt that this benefits the interests of both peoples and of regional and world peace.

STATEMENT PUBLISHED ON MALAGASY DELEGATION VISIT

PM021643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Soviet-Malagasy Joint Report on Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Madagascar Popular National Assembly" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A Malagasy Popular National Assembly delegation headed by L. Andrianarahinjaka, speaker of the Popular National Assembly, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 21 through 26 July 1987 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

In addition to Moscow, the Malagasy guests visited the Kazakh SSR, where they were acquainted with the activity of local bodies of state power and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. There were meetings and conversations with the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and members of USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

During the conversations, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of cordiality, the sides exchanged information on the activity of their countries' parliaments and discussed topical international problems and the state of bilateral relations.

The Malagasy parliamentarians were informed on the Soviet people's work to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, and on the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet June session to radically restructure economic management and democratize the country's entire social life.

In turn, the Malagasy representatives talked about the Popular National Assembly's activity to resolve the tasks of independent development facing the country.

The two countries' broad identity of views was noted when exchanging opinions on international problems. The Soviet and Malagasy parliamentarians expressed their concern at the continuing buildup of international tension, for which aggressive imperialist circles are to blame. In this connection they noted the important role which parliamentarians are called upon to play in the struggle to democratize international relations and reinforce trust and mutual understanding between peoples.

The Malagasy delegation's attention was drawn to the extensive Soviet foreign policy initiatives whose implementation would free mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and lead to a radical improvement in the international situation.

The Malagasy Popular National Assembly deputies gave a high appraisal of the USSR's contribution to the fight for peace and the constructive Soviet peace initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

The Soviet and Malagasy parliamentarians noted that disarmament could free vast additional resources to overcome developing countries' economic backwardness and bring progress to all mankind. The need to restructure international economic relations, ensure states' economic security, and resolve the foreign debt problem on the basis of a just, global settlement was emphasized in this respect.

Expressing serious concern at the existence of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, particularly southern Africa, the Near East, and the Persian Gulf region, the two countries' parliamentarians spoke in favor of a political settlement of conflict situations on the basis of respect for all states' legitimate rights and interests. They consider it essential to take active, practical steps to implement the idea of making Africa a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet and Malagasy parliamentarians stressed that the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is an important part of the general fight for peace and international security and they spoke in favor of holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible.

The sides noted the large role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, international detente, and social and economic progress. The Soviet representatives noted the positive contribution made by Madagascar to this movement.

When discussing the state of bilateral relations between the USSR and Madagascar, the sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Malagasy ties, developing in line with the provisions of the Declaration on the Foundations of Friendly Relations and Cooperation, are stable and have good prospects.

The Soviet and Malagasy parliamentarians expressed willingness to continue to develop parliamentary ties, regarding them as an important, stable element of Soviet-Malagasy exchanges.

The head of the Malagasy Popular National Assembly delegation invited a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to visit Madagascar.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BURKINA FASO

PM040841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Guests of Burkina Faso"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.A. Manayenkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Lipetsk Obkom, flew to Burkina Faso 31 July at the invitation of the National Council of the Revolution. The delegation will participate in celebrating the fourth anniversary of the August revolution -- that country's national holiday.

Ouagdougou, 31 Jul -- The CPSU delegation headed by Yu.A. Manayenkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Lipetsk Obkom, arrived here today. The delegation was met at the capital's airport by K. Siroma [name as published] and I. Ouedraogo, members of the National Council of the Revolution, and by other officials.

RUST TRIAL SCHEDULED FOR 'BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER'

LD070935 Hamburg DPA in German 0907 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA) -- The trial of amateur pilot Mathias Rust is to take place at the beginning of September. This was announced by the German Embassy in Moscow today in response to a query from DPA. According to this information, an exact date for the trial has not yet been decided. The embassy has asked for a further -- the fifth -- consular visit to Rust on 11 August. The 19-year-old has been held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison since 28 May when he landed his Cessna aircraft in Red Square.

There is still no information in Moscow about where the trial will be held. [passage omitted]

FRG-U.S. RAM COMPLEX ADDS 'NEW TWIST' TO ARMS RACE

LD041924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] FRG Minister of Defense Woerner has signed an agreement in Washington on the joint production by the United States and West Germany of the RAM [Rolling Airframe Missile] ship missile complexes. Here is a news commentary from Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The head of the West German war department described the agreement he has signed as a genuine breakthrough. But one may be allowed to ask: In what direction? Everywhere in the world, including the FRG itself, the problems of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are being widely discussed. And everyone agrees that the new, large scale initiatives of the USSR have opened up most favorable prospects. But what have Bonn and Washington been busy with in the meantime? A breakthrough in the direction of a new twist in the arms race. The agreement which has just been signed provides for the production of about 7,000 ship missiles. The FRG alone intends to spend more than DM 2 billion to this end. The profit that the biggest military concerns -- including the notorious Messerschmidt which supplied arms to Hitler's Air Force -- will get from it is already being calculated.

And unfortunately the business does not end simply with the ship missiles. Woerner's department is obstinately striving to keep the Pershing-1A missiles for the Bundeswehr, which, according to the West German DPA agency, have a range of up to 750 km and can reach not only the whole of the territory of the GDR but also a large part of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. (?It is especially noteworthy) that the Pershing-1As, of which there are more than 70 deployed in the FRG, are equipped with nuclear warheads. It is true that these warheads are under U.S. control, as Bonn stresses, but Washington is declaring that if all Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational tactical missiles are eliminated, and atomic warheads on the West German Pershings must remain untouched since they are allegedly the weapons of a third country. But then that would mean these are the atomic weapons of the FRG -- a violation of all international agreements, including the Nonproliferation Treaty.

Can this be accepted? The West German press and a number of political and public figures of the FRG admit that the Bundeswehr's Pershings have become the stumbling block on the path to the elimination of Soviet and U.S. nuclear missiles, not only in Europe, but in Asia.

Let us add for ourselves, that by adopting such a line, the FRG Government is taking a heavy responsibility on itself.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS FRG TRIAL OF ANTIWAR CAMPAIGNER

LD061756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The trial of participants in the picketing of the U.S. missile base in Mutlangen has come to an end in an FRG court. This "Latest News" commentary is from our Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] This latest trial in the FRG is notable in many respects: above all, in the fact that the defendents were antiwar activists. This is clearly not in keeping with statements by leaders of the Bonn government to the effect that they, allegedly, also support disarmament, or at any rate that they support everyone's right to express an opinion. But it is by no means just a matter of moral principles. It is a matter of politics, or, if you like, of big-time politics. After all, what is actually going on? Throughout the world, and in West Germany itself, there is broad discussion of ways and opportunities for disarmament. On the eve of Hiroshima Day, the demand that barbaric nuclear weapons should be banned and destroyed is ringing out particularly strongly across all continents. Everyone acknowledges that the new Soviet initiatives have created the most favorable prospects for achieving this. And what are the employees of the FRG's Themis [Greek goddess of wisdom] up to in the meantime? They are passing judgment on those who campaign for nuclear disarmament not in word but in deed.

Perhaps the most noteworthy thing of all is that there were 20 West German judges among the pickets at the U.S. missile base. One of them, (Mathias Weinert), has now been fined DM2,000 by his own colleagues -- DM1,000 for each hour of picketing. It seems to me, however, that it is far from being just a matter of such a heavy fine. Much more alarming is the fact that the FRG judicial authorities are evidently striving to create a precedent and to show that they are ready to take the most extreme measures, even against their own colleagues, in order to suppress the antiwar movement and above all the antinuclear movement. This enhanced judicial activity is clearly due to the fact that the FRG Government, as you know, is stubbornly campaigning to keep the Pershing-1A missiles and their U.S. nuclear warheads in West Germany.

In this connection, one simply must pay tribute to the courage and farsightedness of that same (Mathias Weinert) when he stated at the trial: Nuclear weapons hold the whole of mankind hostage, and campaigning against this madness is an act of self-preservation.

FRANCE ASKS COMPANIES TO HALT IRANIAN OIL IMPORTS

LD061527 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Paris August 6 TASS -- The French Government asked oil companies operating in France to stop importing Iranian oil to France, French Minister for Industry, Communications and Tourism Alain Madelin said in an interview with France's Antenne-2 TV company.

Alain Madelin also made it clear that the Paris decision was connected with the current French-Iranian crisis, which led to a break in diplomatic relations between France and Iran last month.

GROMYKO GREETS SOVIET-FINNISH YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD070731 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has addressed a message of greetings to the participants in the sixth Soviet-Finnish youth friendship festival.

He pointed out that the festival is being held in a year significant for both countries, when their peoples are broadly celebrating the two history-making events, which are inseparably linked with one another -- the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence.

"The goodneighbourliness between the Soviet and Finnish peoples, in whose strengthening and enrichment an essential contribution is made by the younger generation, has become a factor of strengthening peace and security in Europe, an important element of restructuring international relations for building a just, non-violent and nuclear free world," the message of greetings says.

NEW ITALIAN PREMIER URGES MORE EAST-WEST TRUST

PM061623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "G. Goria Statement"]

[Text] Rome, 31 Jul -- Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Goria has addressed the Italian Senate, having formed the new cabinet.

Concerning foreign policy problems, he stressed that the new government's aim would be to create a more lasting climate of trust and cooperation between West and East. We must demonstrate an ability to correctly perceive the new impetus provided by the Soviet Union, Goria said.

U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON NICARAGUA AIRFIELD DISMISSED

PM061043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Tonin "Rejoinder": "Crude Work"]

[Text] You quite frequently hear that something new is something old that has been well forgotten. Life, however, shows that you must be guided by that saying with great caution. Washington has failed to take this into account and, as a result, has placed itself in a rather awkward position.

This is what has happened. Citing adminstration staffers, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported that the Nicaraguan Government had completed work on the construction of an airfield which, the White House fears, supposedly could be used by the USSR as its base in the Western Hemisphere.

Of course, it would have been a bad thing if the people cited by the newspaper had added some proof to their fears. But they confined themselves to mentioning Lieutenant Colonel O. North's claims about this during the "Iran-contra" hearings. However, they did cite another "argument." They said the aforementioned airfield is intended not for civilian aircraft but for military aircraft because... Sandino International Airport in a suburb of Managua is far more convenient for passenger airliners (!). There is no denying that the arguments are farfetched, to put it mildly. But even these were deemed suitable in the absence of anything of substance.

The question arises: Why has the White House decided to recall all this right now? Is it not, despite its statements in support of the process of a political settlement in Central America, trying to create new obstacles in its path? (It is characteristic that THE NEW YORK TIMES article appeared literally on the very eve of a meeting in Guatemala of the presidents of five states in the region). Nor must we rule out the fact that Washington needed a pretext to carry out direct military actions against Nicaragua, the plans for which have long been in existence.

But the White House has clearly blundered. This whole affair is too similar to the events around Grenada 4 years ago. At that time, you will recall, on the eve of the invasion of the island the U.S. Administration also raised a ballyhoo over the construction of an airport at Point Salines, which they also tried to depict as a military airfield. What happened? Following the occupation of the island, it was virtually turned into an American base. Or does Washington think that this has already been forgotten?

In short, after reading the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, one wants to say: Crude work!

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HEALTH SERVICES, FOREIGN VISITS

LD061950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 6 August the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined draft basic guidelines for the development of public health protection measures and the restructuring of the USSR health services in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000, and the subject of immediate measures to improve the health service in the country from 1988 to 1990 worked out in accordance with directives of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The documents define ways of fundamentally improving the activity of organs and institutions in the health service, scientific research institutes and medical schools; of using more efficiently the potential in cadres, materials, and equipment of the health service; and of considerably raising the quality of medical services to the population. Major measures were outlined for strengthening the preventive aspects of the health service; making the environment more healthy; improving the working, living, and leisure conditions of Soviet people; involving them in regular physical activity; intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism; and improving the structure of the population's diet. It is intended to increase considerably capital investment for the construction of hospitals and polyclinics, and the resources allocated for equipping them. The norms for expenditure on food and medicines in health service institutions are to be increased, and it is planned to ensure full satisfaction of the demand for Soviet-produced medicines, and to increase significantly the output of medical equipment. It is planned to restructure the system of management, planning, and finance in the health service and medical science, to develop widely medical scientific and practical associations and interindustry scientific and technical complexes, and experimental enterprises attached to scientific research institutions, and to provide managers with greater independence in using labor, material, and financial resources.

It was decided to publish in the press for nationwide debate the draft basic guidelines for the development of protection of the public's health and the restructuring of the health service.

Proposals by the AUCCTU, the Committee of Soviet Women, ministries, and departments on extending privileges for pregnant working women and mothers with young children, and the introduction in this connection of a number of amendments to the current labor legislation were supported. Specifically, provisions have been made for establishing partial working days or weeks at the request of those working women who fall into these categories, reducing production and servicing quotas for pregnant women, and ensuring transfer to other, easier work. The extension of other kinds of privileges for working women and the provision of more favorable working conditions for them has been mapped out too.

The proposal to transform the USSR Central Statistical Administration into the USSR Union-Republican State Committee for Statistics, the USSR Goskomstat, has been approved. It has been pointed out that the implementation of the course toward restructuring and the carrying out of the radical reform of economic management require a qualitatively new standard of work by statistical bodies. The tasks of improving efficiency and providing trustworthy information, expanding glasnost, and deepening the analysis of the processes of country's economic and social development have been set before them.

The Politburo has approved the results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, and the talks between Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with the head of the Malaysian Government. It was noted that the exchange of views and the accords attained contributed to strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation. The readiness of the Soviet Union to develop relations with ASEAN and its member states was confirmed.

The results of the conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Chissano, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the results of the Soviet-Mozambican talks were approved. The invariable solidarity of the Soviet Union with Mozambique and the principled line aiming at developing comprehensive cooperation with this country were stressed.

Some other issues of the country's socioeconomic development and the foreign political activity of the party and the state were examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting.

SOLOVYEV MEETS LENINGRAD METRO BUILDERS COLLECTIVE

PM061404 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 87 p 1

[L. Ostrovskiy report: "Being Bolder in Establishing the New"]

[Text] The Leningrad Metro Construction Administration has a prominent place among the organizations on which the satisfaction of Leningraders' social needs most depends. This collective, throughout the years of its existence, has never once failed to fulfill its commitments to the city -- as a rule, the people receive new metro lines and stations ahead of schedule. Hence the profound respect with which the Leningraders hold the metro builders.

Yesterday Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad obkom, met with them. He came here to talk about the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and answer questions from the metro builders.

It was a warm, open discussion of the times we live in -- complex and in many ways contradictory times, but permeated with the spirit of truly revolutionary changes in the economy and in the people's political, social, and spiritual life.

Yuriy Filippovich particularly drew the attention of those present to the radical changes in approaches to the further development of social production and to the characteristics of the radical economic reform. Transferring enterprises to full economic accountability and self-financing and giving them greater autonomy while at the same time increasing the responsibility of the labor collectives for the end results of their activity brings to life the economic methods of management, the deepening of democratization, and the expansion of glasnost. The restructuring is taking place during the fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan, but it is still retarded by the inertia of the old approaches. But there is no time for "getting off the ground" slowly: The transition to the new principles must be completed for the most part in this 5-year plan, so as to enter the 13th with an effective economic mechanism.

Yu.F. Solovyev reported on the Leningrad economy, which has on the whole successfully completed the first 6 months, and on the problems of the transition to two- and three-shift work, and dwelt on ways of accomplishing a difficult, but very important social task -- that of providing all Leningrad families with separate apartments or individual houses.

Uncovering the nature of the processes now taking place, Yu.F. Solovyev also shared his personal impressions. He described, in particular, his visit to the new cooperative enterprises -- a cafe, a sewing workshop -- and he spoke approvingly of this form of services to the population, whereby the workers' personal material interests coincide with people's needs and requirements for high quality consumer services.

The metro builders asked the CPSU obkom first secretary many different questions. They asked him, for instance, to talk about the proposals which he submitted on behalf of the Leningrad party organization in his speech at the June Central Committee plenum. Yuriy Filippovich replied that from the plenum platform he criticized a number of ministries which continue to guide enterprises by bureaucratic methods and are poorly prepared for the transition to new working conditions. He spoke of the need to accelerate the organization of wholesale trade in the means of production. He also raised certain questions of improving party work, including changes in the structure of the party committees' apparatus.

Of course, the metro builders had many questions about production and social needs. Yuriy Filippovich answered every one of them constructively and in detail. In passing, he also criticized certain participants in the meeting for their own passivity. For instance, the Leningrad Planning Commission has long failed to tackle the question of the youth housing complex. Had the secretary of the Leningrad Metro Construction Administration Komsomol Committee talked to the Leningrad Planning Commission leadership about this? No? He was wrong. The question will not resolve itself. You are not asking for yourself, but for the collective. So try to be more persistent in seeking solutions. Questions naturally were also raised which affect the interests of many Leningraders. Here is one: What are the prospects for an end to the city dwellers' assistance in agricultural work? At the vegetable bases, Yu.F. Solovyev replied, the use of outside workers will be ended in the next few years. But in the country work will still be needed for the time being. The volume of patronage assistance will fall as the agro-industrial complex changes over to full economic accountability, when it will be simply disadvantageous to sovkhozes to use "outside" manpower.

What is the ecological situation on the Neva and Lake Ladoga now? The Neva, within the Leningrad limits, Yu.F. Solovyev said, is relatively clean, and its water is fully in accordance with norms for drinking water. Thanks to the measures adopted, which have been widely reported in the press, Ladoga is also beginning to recover. But much work still has to be done here.

To conclude the meeting, Yu.F. Solovyev wished the metro builders great successes in their intensive creative work to fulfill the high socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October.

STATE COMMISSION ON TATAR ISSUE VISITS TASHKENT

LD061546 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] The working group of the state commission which is examining the problems (?mentioned) in the requests of Crimean Tatar citizens was in Uzbekistan from 29 July to 5 August.

The working group was headed by Comrade [name indistinct] Tarakov, a sector head in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

[Passage indistinct] The working group was in Andizhan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, and Fergana Oblasts and familiarized itself with the working and living conditions of Crimean Tatar citizens. They held meetings and talks with various groups and families of these citizens and leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations at labor collectives and in residential areas.

Participants in these meetings -- the Crimean Tatars -- emphasized that conditions have been created for productively working, resting, participating in public life, and respecting the constitutional rights together with all those in labor collectives.

More than 1,000 Crimean Tatars have been appointed to Soviets of People's Deputies, 18 of them to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and many have been appointed to leading bodies of the party, trade union, Komsomol, and women and girls organizations, as well as other public organizations.

As you were informed in the press, many requests that reached the party and soviet bodies were taken into consideration, and a working commission consisting of honorable and respectable Crimean Tatars was set up in Uzbekistan. In many telegrams and letters coming from [word indistinct], establishment of the commission was regarded as an important measure helping to (?examine) the problems and solve them in a practical way. In the meantime, not only the (?actions) of the Crimean Tatars in Moscow, but also their provocative attitudes in Uzbekistan are being condemned. The need to (?avert) their (?provocative) invitations, resolutely stop their actions -- which are against the public interest and violate the law -- and secure a peaceful situation is being emphasized.

In studying the series of problems affecting Crimean Tatars, their views and proposals were summarized for submission to the state commission. Questions of local character were submitted to be examined by the relevant bodies of the republic.

VEDERNIKOV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN ON BIRTHDAY

PM061553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 4 August: "On Awarding Comrade G.G. Vedernikov the Order of Lenin"]

[Text] Comrade Gennadiy Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is awarded the Order of Lenin for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 50th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE ON DEPUTY GAS MINISTER

PM061537 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 29 1987 p 607

[USSR Council of Ministers decree No 496 dated 25 April 1987 signed by N. Ryzhov and M. Smirtyukov: "On the Release of Comrade V.I. Timonin from His Duties as USSR First Deputy Minister of the Gas Industry"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin -- The USSR Council of Ministers resovles:

To relieve Comrade V.I. Timonin of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of the gas industry for failing to meet the standards required in his assigned sector of work.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers
M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs

MVD PRESS BRIEFING ON ANTI-EMBEZZLEMENT CAMPAIGN

PM031405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Illesh report on MVD press briefing: "Millions Stolen and Returned," under the rubric "From Reliable Sources"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The USSR MVD press office has held its regular briefing. Questions put by mass media representatives were answered by Major General K.V. Kosterin, first deputy chief of the Main Administration for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation [BKHSS], and Major General A.S. Klyushnikov and Colonel V.I. Babenyshev, deputy chiefs of the BKHSS Main Administration.

[Question] The breadth of "interests" of the BKHSS service is quite broad. Nevertheless, which section gives you the most to do? In which area is the embezzlement of socialist property the greatest today?

[Answer] Crimes, abuses, and plain bad management are particularly great in the agro-industrial complex where, according to data provided by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, losses account for more than half of all damages in the national economy.

[Question] What are the basic "techniques" of these crimes?

[Answer] The methods used are as old as the hills, as they say. Unrecorded food surpluses account for most of the thefts, the surpluses being created by increasing moisture content or, say, adding substitutes and admixtures instead of expensive ingredients. Examples? Certainly. Take the Tskhaltubskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association in Georgia: Here they compiled false documents for the purchase of fennel, saffron, and celery seeds. By manufacturing dried spices for seasoning, they embezzled as much as R558,600 in 3 years. Or take the coffee factory in Lvov. Here, by reducing the time and temperature of the coffee roasting process (and often simply substituting the coffee with grass crops) and adding extra water, these "masters in the art" managed to steal and resell 40 tonnes of coffee. They embezzled as much as R689,000.

[Question] Obviously, once the guilty have been convicted they have to pay damages. [paragraph continues]

But, if we recall the horrifying statistics quoted above, few embezzlers find themselves in the dock. It is probably also true that lawyers cannot validly call every "variety" of bad management criminal...

[Answer] It is true that the considerable spread of various shady deals in the agro-industrial complex is connected with the decline in standards in exactingness and the assessment of crimes. The consequences are lamentable: In the first half of this year alone, of the R8.0 million of losses caused by product waste in the processing sectors only 2.9 percent was attributed to specific individuals. Consequently, the total amount recovered is not very great and accounts for only 1 percent of the sum lost.

[Question] Who exactly commits these crimes?

[Answer] If we categorize them by profession, they are mainly accountants. But if we look at the positions they hold, they are, unfortunately, leading cadres. As many as 1,291 people, including more than 250 managers and accountants, have had criminal charges brought against them in the last 30 months in Moscow's public catering administration system. This year has been the last "year of freedom" for 52 members of the capital's public catering system already.

[Question] Construction or, to be more precise, overreporting in the construction sphere, has always been a sore point. How do matters stand today?

[Answer] Hundreds of thousands of projects are being built across the country at any one time. But 30 percent of them are not commissioned on schedule; they are delays. A real sea of activity for criminal elements! They are active too.... R80 million is the total cost of overreporting brought to light in a year.

[Question] So far we have only talked about shady dealings by accountants and other "highly qualified" crimes. What can you say about the problems of pilfering?

[Answer] It does exist. The level of petty theft is intolerably high. Last year, in food and meat and dairy industrial installations alone (under extradepartmental protection, incidentally) 260,000 petty thieves, who were found to have embezzled products worth R1.7 million, were arrested.

[Question] Speculation. What is the situation with this kind of crime today?

[Answer] Fighting speculation takes up a large part of our service's time. This form of mercenary crime is widespread and accounts for 17 percent of all crimes investigated by the BKHSS. Here are some more figures. They clearly demonstrate the increase in this type of crime, on the one hand, while, on the other, they show the greater attention paid to it by our services. Last year we arrested 35,000 small-time speculators. Large-scale speculation is also on the increase. The growth rate is serious.

[Question] What kind of problems now face the BKHSS as a result of individual labor activity becoming part of our lives?

[Answer] The Law on Individual Labor Activity is designed to increase the range of goods and services available to the populaton. [paragraph continues]

However, after 2 months of this law being in force, in our opinion it is clear that the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz, which should respond efficiently to the market situation and organize the purchase of handicrafts, have still not restructured their work. Speculators still enjoy a monopoly in this area. Here is an example. Three speculators bought 11,673 knitted garments from people working at home in Lithuania at a cost of almost R200,000. They were arrested while attempting to take the goods into Central Asia for resale. But all this could have been sold legally through the trade network.

[Question] Motor vehicle transport. What is the situation here?

[Answer] Unfavorable, to put it briefly. Bribe taking, embezzlement, and extortion are still widespread. Managers take bribes from drivers in return for getting them new vehicles; other officials accept bribes for getting spare parts in short supply and for enabling a driver to feel as if a state vehicle is his own and to use it accordingly. In Kazakhstan, matters had gone so far that an entire ramified criminal group had formed within the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport system. Twenty-six people were arrested initially. They included the chief of the Chimkent Oblast Passenger Transport Administration and a number of other managers. It was discovered that some of the bribes (particularly large sums) had been passed on to Askarov, the former first secretary of Chimkent Kazakh Communist Party Obkom. In May this year Argimbekov, a raykom first secretary, was arrested for bribery and extortion. Bekzhanov, another former party raykom first secretary, was arrested for similar crimes. More than R1 million were confiscated from the latter.

[Question] Have techniques changed in any way in economic crimes?

[Answer] Perhaps, yes. A special variety of technique has even appeared -- using electronics. With the accounts system becoming computerized in many places, this highly complex equipment has also begun to be used for mercenary purposes. Consequently, the militia has to keep up with progress....

[Question] The so-called cotton trials have caused a big stir quite recently. What is the role of the BKHSS here?

[Answer] This is just one example of our service suppressing the most serious crimes. The "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Kolkhoz in Mary Oblast: A group of the farm's managers compiled documents for persons who do not exist and thereby embezzled R10 million, R2 million of which was used to bribe officials and materially responsible people at cotton plants. The ringleaders of the crime have been arrested and work on the case is continuing....

[Question] It is a well-known fact that the existence of the "Berezka" stores causes the militia considerable problems....

[Answer] You are right; various affairs go on in the "Berezka" [foreign currency] stores or, to be more precise, around them. We have arrested more than 3,000 people for speculation in Moscow alone (the results of the last 2 years). We have confiscated valuables from them worth R1 million. But the situation is not only made more difficult by the fact that the "Berezka" stores sell goods in short supply. The fact is that the "Vneshposyltorg" [Foreign Mail Order Trade] checks used in these stores are, if I may express it as such, not very clearly defined from a legal viewpoint. [paragraph continues]

The law does not allow people to be convicted for trading in these checks or in foreign currency. Speculators make the most of this "indulgence." We have suggested that the present check system be changed in some way. Personal checkbooks could be introduced, say, and there are some other ideas.... The point of all this is to place a barrier in the way of speculators. This problem has still not been solved, unfortunately, and the "Berezka" stores remain "risk factors"....

[Question] So the sore spots are generally clear. What is the BKHSS doing to prevent crime in the national economy?

[Answer] One of our methods is to send representations and information to party and soviet organs and various departments in order to remove the causes and conditions conducive to embezzlement (in any sector). We have sent 300,000 this year. The majority of our proposals have been approved. For example, as a result of our proposals the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has revised and tightened up 27 normatives covering the loss of material resources. Substantial changes have been made to instructions for receiving, storing, transporting, and keeping account of alcohol. Generally speaking we are becoming increasingly convinced of the usefulness and effectiveness of working meetings with the management of sector ministries and departments and of holding joint collegiums. As a result, in the last 6 months we have managed to prevent almost 16,000 crimes through the BKHSS, which is 27 percent more than the figure for the same period last year.

[Question] Vodka-spirits-alcoholism-speculation. What can you say about this chain?

[Answer] It is a sad picture. One in five crimes we investigate involves the resale of alcohol. Take 1986. A total of 21,000 people were arrested for selling vodka under the counter. This year we have arrested more than 10,000 so far.... Drunkness is moving into the home and unlawful trade is taking cover with it. Pensioners, housewives, night watchmen, drivers are all at it now....

[Question] IZVESTIYA has written a great deal about the theft of alcohol....

[Answer] The subject is still important. The theft of alcohol and its ingredients from various production units has doubled in the last 2 years.

[Question] We have only briefly touched on the Law on Individual Labor Activity. What kind of problems, in your opinion, will be facing the militia in the future as a direct result of this law?

[Answer] We will not discuss the benefits of this law as they are clear. But the militia has to deal with the shady sides of life and so I will say a few words about our gloomy prospects. The imperfections of the economic mechanism allow criminal elements in cooperatives to become more active. Accrding to our information, there are people bent on making extensive use of unrecorded handicrafts material for production and sale and formulating patents and registration documents for their accomplices. They cunningly make use of invalids and soldiers back from service in Afghanistan.... We try to obtain information on this in good time, investigate plans of this nature, and take active countermeasures. We cannot allow the Law on Individual Labor Activity to be compromised by criminals in the very first stages.

[Question] On the one hand, the figures you have given for crimes detected are evidence that the BKHSS is active. But they are also alarming -- the militia's law enforcement and preventive activity is still far from perfect....

[Answer] True. We are aware of our errors and imperfections. As you can see, we do not conceal them. But the main thing is that we realize how much hard work lies ahead.

OFFICIALS' TREATMENT OF DRA WAR VETERANS ASSAILED

PM051425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[P. Studenikin article under the rubric "Returning to What Was Printed": "'I Did Not Send You to Afghanistan....'"]

[Text] The report "In an Hour of Trial" (PRAVDA 4 April), which described the fate of three soldiers who had been through the hard school of Afghanistan and the bureaucratic and indifference shown toward them, elicited a broad response from readers.

Letters keep on coming. Various people write in, but they are most frequently Great Patriotic War invalids and mothers and fathers of young men who have already finished serving or are still serving in the DRA. They write of various things, but pain and anger unite them.

"...You raise questions of social justice in the Army," V. Smirnov writes from Leningrad. "Do you not fear for your sons (son) who might also be sent to Afghanistan? I am joking, of course. But I am convinced that only someone who -- either himself or through his children -- has not experienced anything similar in his life and is absolutely certain that they will never, you understand, never be threatened with this could utter these blasphemous words: 'I did not send you to Afghanistan...'"

"Why did the editors not mention the name of the doctor who said to an injured fighter: 'I did not send you to Afghanistan'?" -- labor veteran P. Surko from Donetsk angrily asks. "I despice the petty little people who so callously treat the men who have known the cruelty of war in our time. But we must ensure that everyone despises them -- these bureaucrats..."

Irate letters.... There are many of them. Widows of men who died on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, war invalids, friends and relatives of those who have died in Afghanistan (P.A. Tsubrov, Moscow G.O. Burman, Priluki, Chernigov Oblast; Kim Mirzoyan, Yerevan; Ye.V. Kriming, Tashkent; A.A. Dmitriyev of the Chuvash ASSR -- "I was particularly angered by the phrase 'I did not send you to Afghanistan.' You see, he did not send him. But who did? The motherland send him, the homeland. The one who said that detached himself from the motherland and the people;" N.G. Nekrasova, Moscow; Ye.D. Orlova, Tabuny Station, Altay Kray; and many others) hold up to shame -- you cannot choose any other word -- officials who are indifferent not only toward the living and the invalids but also toward those who fell in the fighting.

But I am attracted to another pile of letters (incidentally, it is larger than the first) which cite more and more new instances of indifference and callousness and of reluctance to even lift a finger in order to give elementary assistance or simply human attention and to get involved in the fate of men who have been through the grim school of Afghanistan, which, unfortunately, has not had the best effect on the lives of some of them. It is not possible even to list the writers of these letters -- they are too numerous. These letters will be sent to the appropriate departments with an earnest entreaty to help them. I am sure they will help!

But one letter from that pile is in a special category. A.N. Shevchenko, the father of Guards Sergeant Yuriy Shevchenko, who died in Afghanistan, wrote it from Kovel. It is a long letter -- 27 typewritten pages. Therefore, I must apologize both to the readers, for the fact that I will cite a great deal from it, and to you, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, for the fact that I cannot here speak of everything that you wrote.

Here are extracts from the father's bitter letter:

"...I recently saw the movie 'Who Will Get Into the Last Car?' At the end it shows how badly a childless husband and wife take it and how they weep when their old pet dog disappears. Their grief was inconsolable.

"But how do we parents feel when we have not seen our son for 18 months and then have to watch him -- unseen, in a soldered zinc coffin -- being buried in the ground?

"When I heard on the radio on 13 November 1986 that the Afghan Armed Forces had routed a large armed dushman gang in the Qandahar region 12 November, my heart ached painfully for my son.

"My foreboding was confirmed: My son died precisely on 12 November 1986. Senior Lieutenant Kondrashov, platoon commander, told me later in a letter: 'Yuriy was fatally injured... When I got him out of the vehicle's hatch, he told me he wanted to live, and he said the same thing to the men who accompanied him to the hospital, but they did not get him there in time, and Yura died.'

"...Our mass media -- this is very noticeable -- reflect the events taking place in Afghanistan very scantily, scrappily, and sometimes even unrealistically, in my view. I do not know about other people, but this worries me personally..."

The reproach was directed at me too. I have visited Afghanistan more than once. But I particularly remember my first assignment in 1981. Evidently our press was unprepared for a turn of events where we had to stay in Afghanistan for years. I do not like recall it, but it is true -- the papers wrote at the time about the avenues of friendship planted by Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, about Soviet doctors delivering Afghan women's children, about the Afghan Army successfully destroying dushman gangs. Moreover, at the time our brother journalists were not allowed into combat areas all that often.

But let us go back to the letter:

"...On 18 November we received two letters from Yura. In all his letters (he sent 46 from the DRA) he always wrote that everything was fine and he never complained.

"Reading the letters, we never suspected that he had been dead for 6 days.

"On 20 November a line of cars suddenly arrived on the road leading to the house where we live: One from the gorispolkom, an ambulance, a police car, and others. A group of people suddenly entered the apartment. They informed us of the great tragedy... While the doctors tended my hysterical wife, the military commissar and the gorispolkom deputy chairman and I started making arrangements for the funeral. Some 36 hours were allowed for everything." [paragraph continues]

"It was unclear, however, why the police were present. It was decided to place the coffin containing our son's body in the club of the 'Kovelpromstroy' construction administration where I worked.

"Thousands of people in the city came to pay their last respects to my son. The funeral took place at the cemetery in the village of Dubovoye with full military honors. I am sincerely grateful to people in the city and the authorities for burying my son with honors.

"At the time of the funeral I asked the city authorities if I could place an obituary notice in the rayon paper PRAPOR LENINA.

"'It is not our practice to write obituaries in our paper about people like your son,' I was told on the telephone by the then first secretary of the gorkom. 'Your son is not the first to have died, is the paper supposed to write about each one?'

"In that case I cannot see what my son died for. The unit commander wrote to us: '...Your son Yuriy Anatolyevich performed his international duty with honor and dignity. For his courage and valor' and so on. But why could this not be said in our paper? They expressed profound sympathy in connection with the grievous loss -- the premature death of my son... But my son did not die -- he was killed in battle..."

Anatoliy Nikolayevich is not the only one to perturbed by this question.

"I cannot understand," Lyubov Stepanovna Yarovaya writes from Volgograd, "why it is that monuments which, incidentally, are erected at the state's expense, cannot carry an inscription saying that the soldier died performing his international duty. Is this not why many of these graves are not visited by schoolchildren? How are we going to educate future internationalist soldiers? I somehow get the feeling that even now, while this war is still going on, we are trying to erase it from our memory and consign it to oblivion. But if the state has sent soldiers bearing arms to perform their international duty and they have not spared their lives at the age of 18 or 19, consigning them to oblivion is the height of immorality. Or am I wrong?

How can this be answered: I do not know. It may perhaps be better if readers themselves tried to answer this question. Or to express their views. But for now let us turn back to A. Shevchenko's letter:

"...After the funeral I asked the gorispolkom for assistance in erecting a fence around the grave. Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman Comrade Kiyvo accepted the application but was in no hurry to help. In the end I had to telephone him at home one evening at 1900 hours and remind him about the fence. 'Could this not wait? I am resting now,' and hung up. The next day I telephoned the military commissariat. My call was taken by Major M. Dzhangirov, at that time acting military commissar. I asked for help, and his answer was: 'You got money for the funeral, did you not? So build a fence for your son by yourself. No one else will do it for you....'

"But I was not asking anyong else to do it for me...."

No, I cannot believe that both the gorispolkom deputy chairman and the military commissar are completely heartless people. It is bitter but still necessary to admit: There is only one reason here -- our indifference, which has recently become natural, as it were. [paragraph continues]

At times we perceive those who are deeply grieving for others as not quite normal people. This indifference -- perhaps one of the most terrible social evils -- is still not being resolutely rebuffed among us.

How could this happen? After all, our people have always displayed sympathy for other people's sorrow and a desire to help those struck by misfortune. Especially when victims from the battlefields were concerned -- be it at Halhaiin Gol or in Spain.... Perhaps our sons, whose lot it is to fight against the counterrevolution in Afghanistan, find it even harder than their grandfathers and fathers. Harder in a different way. This is why there can be no justification for indifference about their fate.

Vladimir Yakovlevich Sheleg from Severodvinsk writes about the fate of his brother Oleg, who was drafted by the Sovetskiy Rayon Military Commissariat in Minsk. Oleg was a sapper and stepped on a mine -- he lost a leg, his left arm was broken, and he suffered multiple shrapnel injuries. He suffered a nervous breakdown immediately following his discharge from the hospital: People in the military commissariat did not wish to even talk to him before they had received his service record from the hospital; he expended much nervous energy to get a job ("just as well that the trust chief was understanding and the matter was resolved"); and suddenly -- quite recently -- the physicians reclassified him as a Group III rather than a Group II invalid ("even though my brother's leg had not grown a single millimeter in that time..."), while the question of housing still awaits a solution and no one knows when it will be solved....

Leonid Platonov from Sevastopol reports that he, his wife, and a small child live in a summer cookhouse. The gorispolkom "tried to accommodate him" -- they put him on the waiting list (No 4,648) for a cooperative apartment. But he has no means to pay for a cooperative apartment, and who knows when it will be available. Leonid, however, was twice wounded in Afghanistan and awarded two Orders of the Red Star for courage and valor.

Another "Afghan," Petr Baranovskiy from Pavlograd in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and his wife and child rent a "private shed" of 9 square meters. He ordered 3 cubic meters of timber from the "Samarskaya" Mine and paid R30 for it, but there has been simply no sight of the timber because the mine's deputy director (unfortunately his name is not mentioned) regularly refused delivery, claiming that they had no timber. They accepted the order and got his money, but they neither supplied the timber nor refunded the money. The child is still quite young, and it is just as well that the neighbors helped them in their misfortune. Petr's wife turned to the military commissariat for help, but the answer was: "Just be grateful that he returned to you alive and not an invalid...."

In conclusion, I turn again to Anatoliy Nikolayevich Shevchenko's letter:

"...On Soviet Army Day no one but his relatives turned up at his grave, yet he studied at two of the city's schools, graduated from a DOSAAF school where he was educated in the people's military-patriotic traditions, worked at a plant, and belonged to a Komsomol organization. Could it be because my son's tombstone simply shows the date of his birth and the date of his death (people may think that he died in a drunken brawl).... Why not inscribe that he died while performing his international duty in Afghanistan? What are we ashamed of?..."

I also tried to find out why not, indeed? No one could give a sensible answer to this question. People only spoke of the harm done by this incomprehensible silence. [paragraph continues]

No, we are not depriving ourselves of anything, we are depriving our children. As if admitting to some kind of mistake which we may not even have committed. Maybe the indifference to the fate of these kids flourishes because we do not speak aloud about their deed?

There is no question that the teenagers of the eighties have to pass a hard test. During this test they temper their character, nurture their will and endurance, and acquire invaluable combat experience which, should it ever become necessary, will always be useful in defending the socialist fatherland. Honor and glory to them for serving the motherland and helping a friendly people. So, do we have the right to forget their military feat? No, we do not!

NOVYY MIR 'DISTORTION' OF WARTIME BIOGRAPHIES CLAIMED

PM070949 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Aug 87 p 4

["Letter to the Editors" by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.P. Beloborodov; Army General N.G. Kyashchenko; Candidate of Military Sciences Colonel M.I. Strygin, retired; and Colonel P.M. Dunayev, retired, member of the USSR Journalists Union: "Why Invent Things?"]

[Text] Numerous readers of the journal NOVYY MIR have familiarized themselves with the notes "At Any Price" by the writer Anatoliy Zlobin, published in the third issue for 1987. We do not touch on the essence of the problem raised by the author. However, we have been angered to the depth of our soul by "facts" which distort our recent military history and which the author has patently invented. We will venture to cite extracts from this narrative and try to clarify this question.

"Ours was called the Dno Division," A. Zlobin writes. "We liberated the city of Dno in February 1944. Colonel Shulgin, division commander, was 40 years old at the time and is now over 80. But our commander remains hale and hearty..." The narrative continues in the name of Semen Semenovich Shulgin.

"Toward the end of 22 February rifle battalions approached the city of Dno... On the morning of 23 February I was telephoned by Colonel General Pavel Alekseyevich Kurochkin, commander of the 2d Belorussian Front, a decisive and fearless man. 'Today is Red Army Day,' the commander said. 'Where is your gift, so that I can report it to General Headquarters?' 'We are conducting an offensive, Comrade Commander. Battalions have burst into the outskirts of the city of Dno.' 'Let us make an agreement. If you take Dno before evening, I will give you two Heroes Gold Stars, the second of which you may hand out at your discretion. But if you do not take it, you had better not look at yourself in the mirror.' 'Comrade Commander, your orders will be carried out...'

"Heavy fighting for the city lasted all day . The Germans counterattacked and threw us back into the field. I went to the forward position, as I feared the commander's anger: He would suddenly telephone and ask. But I had nothing to report... At 0130 hours," Shulgin concluded, "we cleared the city of the invaders, and then I myself reported to the commander: 'The city of Dno has been taken!'

"'And he?'

"He replied: 'The deadline has passed.'"

We do not know the actual reasons which prompted the author of the notes to invent from start to finish this dialogue between an honored officer -- Col S.S. Shulgin, retired -- and a famous military leader -- Prof Hero of the Soviet Union Army General P.A. Kurochkin, Lenin Prize winner. (It is not out of place to add that Pavel Alekseyevich stormed the Winter Palace in the ranks of the Red Guards).

This dialogue could not have taken place, if only because on the day when troops of the 2d Baltic Front and the Leningrad Front (not the 2d Belorussian Front) approached the city of Dno in Pskov Oblast, P.A. Kurochkin, being deputy commander of the 1st Ukrainian Front, was in the region of Shepetovka in the Ukraine -- more than 1,000 km from the scene of the events described. Only on 24 February 1944 was Col Gen P.A. Kurochkin appointed commander of the 2d Belorussian Front by order of the General Headquarters, and he left the same day for the region of the city of Sarny in Rovno Oblast.

We have learned from a telephone conversation with S.S. Shulgin that he knows nothing of A. Zlobin's article and has not read the journal. However, the 85-year-old veteran well remembers the taking of the city of Dno:

"At that time I was commander of the 137th Separate Rifle Brigade. With the tank regiment attached to us we forged ahead and joined battle on the outskirts of the city. It was liberated 24 February, and on that day Moscow saluted us."

Replying to our question as to whether he remembers a telephone call from the front commander on the morning of 23 February, Semen Semenovich said:

"What question could there be of telephone conversations, still less with the front commander, if I was in a forward detachment, out of touch with the main forces? I maintained communication even with the brigade headquarters only by radio..."

And another example cited in A. Zlobin's notes:

"...It was 1941. The Western Front. Our units were retreating so as not to be encircled. A bridge over the Porusya River. The only crossing remaining within a radius of 50 km. A constant stream over the bridge: military vehicles, wagons, carts, remnants of infantry units, women with children, a vehicle with injured people... The position seemed hopeless. But not to Major Golubev, regiment commander. He was the senior officer at the crossing. And he issued an order to a tank commander:

"'The crossing must work. At any price. I order you to clear the bridge of extraneous objects...' The tank drove over the bridge, casting the contents of the 'jam' into the river. An artillery regiment proceeded over the bridge at the same steady pace. Who would dare to censure the gallant major for his order?"

What does this mean -- according to Zlobin -- what about the injured, the women, and the children?

We all took part in the Great Patriotic War. Our knowledge of the front does not come from books. We are convinced that any commander who acted along the lines of what the author ascribes to Maj Golubev would have been court-martialed and shot.

For A. Zlobin's information we would like to point out that the Porusya River along the whole stretch from the marshes southwest of Zapolye to Staraya Russa (around 100 km) was in June-August 1941 part of the Northwestern Front rather than the Western Front. Or more precisely it was in the area where its 27th Army was deployed, commanded by General N.E. Berzarin. The Army's artillery commander was civil war participant Colonel N.M. Khlebnikov, subsequently Hero of the Soviet Union and colonel general, who writes in his memoirs that at that time the 27th Army had virtually no artillery.

We believe that A. Zlobin has distorted the heroic biographies of the active war participants P.A. Kurochkin, S.S. Shulgin, and also Maj Golubev, embroidering them with fabricated details, and thus unwittingly casting a shadow on front and regiment commanders in general. We must be particularly meticulous when it comes to the pages of the history of the Patriotic War which is treasured by our people, we must not "touch them up," "embellish" them, or blacken them to fall in with the personal concepts of an author. The truth about the war must be crystal clear and unadulterated.

PIANIST FELTSMAN ARRIVES IN VIENNA 6 AUG

AU061436 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Vienna, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Soviet pianist Vladimir Feltsman arrived here Thursday on his way to the United States, after waiting eight years for authorization to leave the Soviet Union.

"I left just for artistic reasons, not political ones," Mr. Feltsman, 35, told reporters at the Vienna airport, where he was accompanied by his wife, Anna, and their young son Daniel, 4. He said he and his family knew the United States was "not a paradise," but stressed that they would "love to be U.S. citizens." Mr. Feltsman added: "I want to take care of myself by myself, and I will be alone to decide where to play and what to play." He was one of 45 Soviet Jews who had been refused emigration visas, the so-called refuseniks, who figured on a list given to the Soviet authorities by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in April.

The pianist and his family were greeted at the airport by the head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Warren Zimmermann, who flew in from the United States for the occasion. "This is a very significant event for two reasons," Mr. Zimmermann said. "Mr. Feltsman is a man of enormous talent who did not have enough freedom in the Soviet Union, but it is also important that the Soviet leadership has allowed (him) to leave and that is to their credit." The pianist, who made an international reputation in the 1970s, said he would give his first concert in the West in October. "I cannot say any more," he added.

He will also make several recordings and take up a teaching post at New York University for a year, he said. Mr. Feltsman's request to emigrate received personal support from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. "I got a very friendly, human letter from President Reagan, man to man," he said. "We will never forget what America and the American people did for us," he said. Mr. Zimmermann stressed that other Jewish artists in the Soviet Union had still not received authorization to leave. "I hope they will be able to do so," he added. "Emigration has to go further now to reach the level of 1979."

In April, Mr. Feltsman was allowed to give his first public concert at the Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow, and dedicated it to the refuseniks. Russian audiences are "among the best in the world," he said. "I hope I will not have to wait 60 years to play there again, like (Vladimir) Horowitz."

SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

PM040851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the general headline "Time To Act: Communists Discuss CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions": "Leningrad"]

[Text] To objectively assess the true state of affairs the obkom involved a broad range of aktiv members in the plenum's preparation. Party backup of economic and social tasks was discussed in advance at sector conferences in which Leningrad Obkom and Gorkom secretaries participated. The opinion of people expressed in articles in local newspapers was taken into account. The main points of the report, a draft resolution, and a roundup of letters received from Leningraders in which they aired their ideas on restructuring were distributed to obkom members. Speeches from the rostrum therefore reflected not just the standpoint of the speakers but also, it can be said, broad public opinion.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secreatry of the Leningrad party obkom, noted in his report that the democratization process is steadily gaining momentum, including in economic management. The struggle against bureaucracy is being stepped up and the quality of cadres is being improved. A trend toward acceleration is noticeable in most sectors. In the first 6 months, for example, the amount of marketable output produced increased by 4.7 percent and labor productivity increased by 6.1 percent compared with last year's plan. The construction industry is now working more smoothly.

However, V.F. Solovyev; V. Krikhunov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; V. Sidelnikov, first secretary of the Nevskiy raykom; V. Revnivstev, director of the "Mekhanobor" Institute; N. Popov, chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; T. Belyayeva, weaver at the Thaelmann Combine; and others who took part in the debate said that merely the preconditions for large-scale production intensification have been created. The deep reserves of the economy are still not really being brought into play.

The number of laggard enterprises remains virtually unchanged. Party committees usually merely record the unsatisfactory situation and do not take effective measures to improve it. There is quite often a disparity between word and deed. Thus V. Ivanov, M. Salayev, V. Ivanov, and V. Moroshkin, secretaries of Leningrad's Vasileostrovskiy, Frunzenskiy, Kalininskiy, and Petrogradskiy Raykoms; and V. Nazarov and B. Shlyakhtov, secretaries of Slantsy and Vyborg Gorkoms; gave solemn assurances that they would eliminate disruptions, but no improvements have been forthcoming. Moreover, the situation has even deteriorated in respect to a number of very important indicators.

Or, take the following aspect of intensification: Thanks to the extension of multishifts, the number of people employed on the second shift has almost doubled. Around 5,000 additional machine tools and 40,000 square meters of production are have been released. The economic expedience of this experiment is self-evident. But a number of rayons are in no hurry to introduce it. The target of reducing the number of machine tools by one-third is being met too slowly.

The problem of quality in machine building is being solved unsatisfactorily. The economic effect of scientific studies has also declined. Obkom sectorial departments, the plenum said, clearly lack consistency in carrying out their task of bringing 80-95 percent of existing Leningrad-made goods and 100 percent of new goods up to the best world standards.

Leningraders rightly note in their letters that not only is there no progress but the standards in trade, the service sector, health care, and municipal services are declining. Formalism and indifference when examining statements made by working people have taken root the soviet apparatus. Redundant links in its structure breed duplication of work and a desire to "bury" an important matter under a mass of paperwork is often to be observed. For example, there is much talk of restructuring at the main trade administration. But the work style of A. Zlobin, the chief of the main administration, and G. Bukin, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, has not changed. Their efforts are often aimed at seeking ways around acute problems rather than solving them.

Analyzing the situation in a self-critical spirit, the plenum participants noted that the Obkom Bureau and its departments have failed to ensure implementation of decisions adopted on socioeconomic development problems. It is vital to increase cadres' accountability, the speakers said, as some committees are inclined to exaggerate their own worth. The following example was cited at the plenum. The Vsevolozhsk city party organization long figured among the best. This clearly made the gorkom and gorispolkom workers complacent. Glaring cases were recently exposed there. Party proceedings were taken against Ispolkom Chairman G. Lebedev for breaches in the allocation of housing and he was dismissed from his post. A gorkom secretary was also expelled from the party for an offense committed while "under the influence," so to speak.

The restructuring of economic management urgently demands improvement of production structures. Almost one in every eight associations works inefficiently. The principles of economic accountability are being hampered by excessive centralization. It is now essential to set up associations of a qualitatively new type as integrated economic complexes based on full economic accountability. It is essential to eliminate excessive shops and sections and strengthen ties within economic units. Otherwise it will be difficult to overcome the paradoxes of departmental planning mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. Here is just one example. Each year Leningrad ships in more than 70,000 tonnes of castings and forgings and ships out more than 150,000 tonnes.

Passivity is being shown by the Leningrad Main Supply Administration and Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom Planning Commissions. They are not resisting departmental ambitions. Plans continue to be geared to extensive growth factors. Thus, large losses of agricultural output occur during storage. However, even now capital investments are being directed mainly toward developing production.

The role played by primary party organizations is not visible everywhere. Cases where secretaries or party committees and bureaus fail to display principledness or exactingness in relations with economic managers are still quite common. An abnormal situation arose at the "Lenelektronmash" Association. Its general director, P. Radchenko, replaced professional and human relations with schemes and instructions and resolved all questions single-handedly. The party committee remained inactive. It essentially turned into a "department" under the management. The outcome was inevitable: The Communists at "Lenelektronmash" expressed a lack of confidence in the general director. He was dismissed. Exactingness, glasnost, and democratism, speakers pointed out, prevents such situations from arising.

Difficult work demanding special organization lies ahead for Leningraders, the adopted resolution says. Preparing to greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in worthy fashion, Communists consider this work a direct continuation of the revolution.

DAGESTAN ASSR REPLACES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

LD051726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] The tasks of soviet and economic bodies in ensuring steady work of the Dagestan Republic's national economy for the 1987-88 winter period were discussed today at a session of the Dagestan ASSR Supreme Soviet. It was noted that preparation for the winter is complex and responsible work. Its success depends on how well the coordination between all enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the autonomous republic is organized. During the preparations for the fall-winter period serious negligence has been permitted, deputies said. Plan taskl for major repairs to the housing stock, schools and preschool institutions, and health service and municpal economy facilities have not been fulfilled in many sectors, cities, and rayons. The ways to overcome the shortcomings in preparing the republic's national economy for the fall-winter period were laid down.

The session elected Comrade Magomedov, who has been chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Dagestan ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade (Mirzabekov), who until now was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the autonomous republic.

UKRAINIAN OBKOM PLENUMS DISCUSS CPSU JUNE PLENUM

AU031155 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Jul 87 p 3

[RATAU report: "Obkoms Hold Plenums:]

[Text] The tasks of oblast party organizations in implementing the decisions of the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on radically restructuring economic management were discussed at the recent plenums of Voroshilovgrad, Zhitomir, Crimean, Ternopol, and Kharkov obkoms.

Reports were delivered by the respective obkom first secretaries: I.A. Lyakhov, in Voroshilovgrad; V.M. Kavun, in Zhitomir; A.N. Girenko, in Simferopol; V.Ye. Ostrozhinskiy, in Ternopol; and V.P. Mysnichenko, in Kharkov.

Participating in the obkom plenums were: V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and B.I. Beketov, sector chief in the Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in Voroshilovgrad; V.D Kryuchkov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, in Kharkov; B.V. Ivchenko, chief of the Culture Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in Simferopol; and Ye.R. Chulakov, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in Ternopol.

ARMENIAN PLENUM SINGLES OUT OFFICIALS FOR CRITICISM

PM041045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under rubric "Communists Discuss Decisions of CPSU Central Committee June Plenum" and general headline "Time for Action": "Armenia"]

[Text] Yerevan -- Three years ago PRAVDA recounted a scandalous incident at the Leninakan Music School, where a student offered a teacher... a bribe. Alas, neither the primary party organization, the gorkom, nor ultimately the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee managed to discern in this unsavory story the symptoms of serious disease.

Meanwhile, the disease developed and spread more and more, evoking alarm at the situation in the republic's ideological and moral sphere and in the economy. This was said with complete party principledness at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Yes, restructuring is faltering in Armenia. For a number of years the CPSU Central Committee has expressed grave concern at the state of ideological work in the republic and has warned that party committees and primary party organizations make a superficial and uncritical assessment of the state of affairs and display self-satisfaction and complacency. Not every opportunity is used to overcome such negative phenomena as bribe-taking, speculation, acquisitiveness, and protectionism. However, instead of resolutely combating these and other shortcomings, they have delayed, reveling in individual successes. Expressions of optimism from the platform can be said to have prevailed everywhere.

What must be done first to accelerate and strengthen restructuring in the republic? What concrete conclusions can be drawn from the criticism? The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum tried to answer these and other questions.

"The Central Committee Bureau and I as first secretary," K.S. Demirchyan said in his report, "made a serious miscalculation and incorrectly assessed the situation prevailing in the republic after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the alarming trend showing that our party organization is lagging behind the dominant feelings and dynamic processes developing in society. We did not manage to properly boost cadres' responsibility, we did not rouse ourselves, we did not rid ourselves of complacency and a kind of lethargy, and we did not step up work to achieve a real breakthrough in a progress of restructuring."

It is necessary to be more active in overcoming the stagnant phenomena in the economy. At present questions of its intensification are resolved only slowly. There has been no qualitative change in production. The standard of equipment and technology does not ensure a sharp increase in labor efficiency. The plans for introducing new equipment are not being fulfilled. The indicator of product quality is going downhill. How can it be a question of acceleration when many enterprises lack basic order and discipline? L. Saakyan and G. Oganyan, first secretaries of the Yerevan and Kirovakan gorkoms, respectively; G. Markaryan, leader of a team at the "Yerpromstroy" Trust; and other speakers spoke sharply about this.

There was well-founded criticism of F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and his deputies, who have not ensured executive discipline in the government. Many decisions are not implemented and remain on paper, and the leaders of ministries and departments do not bear personal responsibility for serious errors. [paragraph continues]

Other personnel who are retarding restructuring through their inertia were also named from the platform. They are G. Sagoyan, Gosplan chairman; A. Gevorkyan and Kh. Drampyan, ministers of light industry and the motor transport, respectively; L. Akopyan, chairman of Aykoop [expansion unknown], and others who have wrecked the execution of many planned measures.

The agro-industrial complex requires great attention. New forms and methods of economic management are being feebly introduced and the fulfillment of targets laid down by the republic's Food Program is not being ensured. The average annual growth rates for gross agricultural output and return on capital have fallen while the prime cost of agricultural products has risen. And if fruit and vegetable prices have soared sharply on kolkhoz markets, V. Movsisyan, chairman of the republic's Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], is directly to blame for this. Is it really businesslike, the speaker said, that the sector's shops are empty?

The picture prevailing in capital construction is even more intolerable. Because of the irresponsibility of R. Melikyan, leader of the Ministry of Construction; V. Virabyan, chief of the Glavagrostroy [Main Administration of Agricultural Construction]; G. Gambaryan, chief of the Main Administration for Special Construction and Installation Work; and M. Gevorkyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction; the plan for commissioning housing, kindergartens, and medical and cultural elightenment institutions was not fulfilled in the first 6 months. As before, people moving into new apartments often experience grief and dissatisfaction instead of joy. The people who have allowed slipshod work, the plenum said, must be strictly punished, up to and including the institution of criminal proceedings.

The immediate tasks include establishing order in trade, the services sphere, transport, the health service, and municipal services, that is, the spheres where the negative tendencies have become especially firmly "embedded." Concern for people must be displayed not in words but in actions.

The old, unsuitable work style conflicts with the real situation. Life will no longer accept complacency and a spirit of compromise. It will not accept violations of collegiality and willful methods in cadre selection and placement. The Central Committee Bureau has been unable to ensure an influx of new forces. Yet it is primarily restructuring of cadre policy which constitutes restructuring of party work. Serious damage is inflicted on cadre training by the transfer of compromised personnel from one leadership post to another. Thus a lack of principle was shown in appointing K. Oganesyan, former first secretary of the Artashatskiy raykom, who last year received a party reprimand, deputy chairman of the Gosagroprom.

Special implacability is needed when it is a question of cases of protectionism and promoting workers on grounds of hometown favoritism and personal devotion. This situation occurred, for example, in Nairiyskiy Rayon, where Raykom First Secretary M. Ayrapetyan personally decides cadre questions. A deterioration in the ideological and moral situation in Razdanskiy Rayon was the logical consequence of unprincipledness in assessing cadres' activity: The Central Committee Bureau recently relieved Raykom First Secretary S. Daniyelyan of his post and imposed a strict party penalty on him. The Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, and Dilizhan party gorkoms allow many shortcomings in work with cadres.

The speeches by R. Arzumanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, playwright Zh. Artyunyan, and others spoke of the need to substantially improve working people's international and patriotic education and consistently combat all manifestations of national exclusiveness, national arrogance, and conceit. At present these are not always duly rebuffed.

Cases of violations of social justice evoke legitimate indignation among working people. People demand that strict and effective measures be taken against those who live on unearned income and commit abuses and embezzlement of socialist property. The speakers pointed out that the level of activity of law enforcement organs does not accord with the spirit of the time. Restructuring has not affected the work of many of the republic MVD's services. An effective struggle has not been mounted against bribetaking and speculation. The slackening of vigilance has led to a situation where the moral outlook of certain workers in Struggle Against the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and State Automobile Inspectorate subunits no longer inspires working people with confidence. Resolute steps are needed to improve the quality of law enforcement organs' personnel and fill their ranks with politically and morally mature people.

The stern but fair and useful lesson given from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum requires the mobilization of all forces in the republic party organization to overcome shortcomings and really implement restructuring. Responding to criticism with action is a task of primary importance. This is the opinion of Armenian Communists.

G.P. Kharchenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM NOTES PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

PM050945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Report by own correspondent O. Meshkov under the rubric "Communists Discuss Decisions of CPSU Central Committee June Plenum" and the general headline "Time To Act: "Latvia"]

[Text] Riga -- Restructuring is becoming well established in the republic. Working people are becoming more active in production and social life. This is helped in many respects by the process of democratization and people's involvement in the managment of labor collective affairs. For example, more than 6,000 leaders at various levels have been elected following a competition among multiple candidates. Glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism are increasing everywhere. Work with cadres is improving. All this has been fully reflected in economic results. The last 2 years have seen a growth in industrial and, in particular, agricultural output. Problems in the social sphere are now being solved better.

But this is not the time for self-congratulation or complacency. There are still quite a few problems and difficulties. And it was from this standpoint that Latvian Communists at the republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed their tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. A report was delivered by B. Pugo, Latvian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. [paragraph continues]

He and speakers in the debate -- A. Klautsen, first secretary of the Riga gorkom; R. Matisa, first secretary of the Valimiyerskiy raykom; A. Baklanov, general director of the "Alfa" Production Association; A. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Trade Union Council; and others -- said that restructuring in the republic has taken just its first steps and is not developing, unfortunately, as energetically as the party's directives require.

It is important to act boldly, resourcefully, and creatively. Precisely such qualities, the plenum noted, have helped the leaders of the "Biolar" and "Khimvolokno" Production Associations, the Daugavpils Drive Chain Plant, "Yelgavselmash," and other plants to overcome supply difficulties and lack of coordination in planning and establish efficient, uninterrupted operation by all their enterprises. If people everywhere worked with as much determination and initiative, it would be possible to eliminate more quickly the serious industrial backlog allowed to occur at the beginning of the year.

The plenum participants rightly associated the success of restructuring in the national economy with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the course of reconstructing and retooling enterprises. It was noted that work in this direction is progressing too slowly. Socialist pledges to switch sections, shops, and production units over to comprehensive mechanization and automation are being poorly implemented.

Many mistakes are being made in restructuring. The following example was given. New production areas were commissioned at Riga's "Spetsstalkonstruktsiya" Plant a month ago. But almost two-thirds of the equipment installed is past the halfway point in its useful life. Who needs this kind of "renewal"?

The plenum participants spoke pointedly about the need to develop machine building more vigorously. Little has been done in this area, however. For instance, it is planned to create a second intersectorial rotor building shop in the republic, but the organizational period has taken far too long.

Plenum participants paid much attention to the question of enhancing output quality. The "Quality-90" targeted program is operating in the republic. There have been improvements, but it is too early to talk of fundamental changes. At a number of enterprises such as the "Radiotekhnika" Association, the "Rizhskiy Vagonostroitelniy Zavbod," "Rigaselmash," and "Liyepayselmash" at best only one-fifth of output is accepted at first submission.

The problem of grain production remains acute in the republic, which is also lagging behind the neighboring Baltic republics in feed procurement. It is essential to introduce collective and family contracts more extensively.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex are solving the problems of transporting, storing, and processing agricultural output too slowly. They display inefficiency and an irresponsible attitude toward their duties. Yet the reduction of losses would make it possible to increase consumption resources by up to 30 percent! Year in and year out, the funds allocated for these purposes are not absorbed. Last year only 82 percent of the target for developing processing sectors of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Fish Industry Administration (the Latrybprom), and the Ministry of Grain Products was met and more than R10 million was not absorbed.

Plenum participants were exacting in their discussion of the housing problem. [paragraph continues]

The slow pace at which housing construction is still progressing is causing concern. Here it was proposed that greater use be made of the capacity of the Riga Housing Construction Combine and that three-shift schedules be established there. That would make it possible to increase the construction of housing in the republic's capital by 15-20 percent. In addition, much more attention must be paid to developing housing construction using the own-resources method.

The discussion on improving consumer goods production left no one indifferent either. Essentially, speakers noted, the presence or absence of such goods is a telling indicator of restructuring. Yes, there are more new consumer goods in the stores but the customer still often leaves the store empty-handed. That is understandable: The quality of consumer goods does not always meet the growing demands. Latvian Communist Party Central Committee departments, party committees, and primary party organizations must be more principled in dealing with solving this important problem.

Discussing questions of ideological work in the new conditions, plenum participants noted that in many respects it is still being carried out in the old way, divorced from the real problems. Many shortcomings exist in working people's economic education. Yet it is impossible for labor collectives to switch to self-financing and full economic accountability without discarding the impediments of old ideas.

The plenum spoke in detail about the need to sharply enhance the role played by primary party organizations in the struggle for restructuring. The following results of sociological research were cited: Only about half of those questioned at industrial enterprises said that the party organization had become the leader of restructuring in their collectives. It was proposed that the activity of these important party links be discussed at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The decision adopted at the plenum will help the republic's Communists play a more active part in the process of renewal and be true organizers of the masses and in the forefront of participants in the socialist competition to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion.

BELORUSSIAN CP CC PLENUM CRITICIZES PETROV

PM051515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondents A. Simurov and A. Ulitenok report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Decisions of CPSU Central Committee June Plenum" and the general heading "Renewal Is Confirmed by Actions": "Belorussia"]

[Text] Minsk -- First a few eloquent figures. In the last 6 months the volume of industrial output in Belorussia has increased by 6.4 percent, labor productivity has increased by 6.1 percent, meat purchases by 11 percent, and milk purchases by 12 percent. This is more than planned. The commissioning of fixed capital has appreciably accelerated, particularly in social, cultural, and consumer service projects. Consumer goods worth R343 million have been manufactured in excess of the plan.

Nevertheless, there was no hint of pride in these achievements either in the report presented at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum by First Secretary Ye.Ye. Sokolov or in the debate. Instead there was an exacting, in-depth search for an answer to the question: Has every reserve been brought into play and has the republic party organization achieved the necessary increase in work in every sector? [paragraph continues]

The valid conclusion was reached that restructuring is proceeding more slowly than it should and many people still remain unaffected by it.

The speakers cited facts. Judging by the results for the first half of the year, 1 in 11 enterprises violated contractual discipline. The expected changes have not taken place with regard to improving technical standards and product quality. Insufficient use is being made of potential for increasing production and purchases of agricultural output. Capital investments in construction have not been fully absorbed. The lag in goods turnover amounted to R14 million.

The reasons for these failures were given. The main reason, as A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, V. Leonov, first secretrary of the Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, A. Vyal, party committee secretary at the Molodechno Semiconductor Power Rectifiers Plant, and others pointed out, is that many party organizations and Communists in leadership positions have still not turned resolutely toward painstaking, purposeful organizational, ideological, and political work in every labor collective. The initial experience of work in conditions of economic accountability and self-capitalization was analyzed in detail in this connection.

Scientific and technical progress is called upon to play a special role in restructuring economic management, the speakers thought. In order to increase the impact of this progress and ensure close integration with production it has been decided, in particular, to develop a unified mechanism to manage the development of academy, VUZ, sector, and plant science. The plenum pointed out that the lack of coordination between many production units is intolerable, especially in the procurement sphere. There are more than 250 procurement shops and sections in the republic and they are divided by the barriers of 33 ministries and departments. The thing to do here is to create territorial general industrial associations.

There was a principled discussion of the complex problems encountered by people in their daily life. The most important is the problem of food supplies. In the last 6 months the republic was able to increase sales to the population of meat products by 31,000 tonnes and of dairy products by 267,000 tonnes through procurements in excess of the plan. In a number of regions, however, farmers are literally rushed off their feet in their efforts to deliver finished output to the state. Capacities in the processing industry are being built and reconstructed intolerably slowly, for which the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee leadership and its chairman, Yu. Khusainov, are mainly to blame.

The plenum decided to more thoroughly tackle the question of introducing the family contract and giving it party support. Moreover, the potential of enterprises' subsidiary farms and personal plots must be used more extensively.

The speakers frankly asked: Why have some people lost interest in agricultural labor and their love for the land? In the opinion of A. Zelenovskiy, first secretary of the Brest Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, and R. Olizarovich, chairman of the Grodnenskiy Rayispolkom, the main reason is waning party attention to people's spiritual needs.

Some people today devote all their attention to fields and farms, forgetting that the rural worker's cultural field must also be fertile, V. Bedulya, twice Hero of Socialist Labor and chairman of the "Sovetskaya Belorussiya" Kolkhoz, said. At our farm we have created an arts studio and opened a bread museum. This is because we are convinced that a creative individual does not know how to work badly.

Yes, the plan is law. But this requirement should also fully apply to plans in the social sphere, without which the human factor cannot be activated. Confusion and ignorance -- that was how the plenum described the state of affairs and disarray in solving the housing problem. Neither the Gosplan, the Belorussian Central Statistical Administration, nor the oblispolkoms could say how many apartments have to be built by the year 2000. Even worse, there are no accurate figures on the number of families waiting for housing.

On the whole, the public is meeting targets set by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services. However, there is still a long way to go before effective demand is satisfied. Many ordinary goods still have to be shipped in over long distances. It is often the case that good quality raw material is used to make shoddy goods which then lie around in stores and warehouses for years gathering dust. There are no substantial improvements in the services sphere. Demand considerably exceeds supply. Soviet ispolkoms are still only discussing the development of individual labor activity and the formation of cooperatives. There is a handful of cooperatives. And this is for a population of 10 million!

The best way to establish new approaches in economic management and deepen restructuring is propaganda by deed, action, and real progress in all sectors. The Mozyrskiy, Pinskiy, Volkovysskiy, Soligorskiy, and a number of other gorkoms and raykoms are restructuring their activity in this way. They are distinguished by their active search for efficient forms of work in conditions of expanding democracy. Mozyskiy Rayon was one of the first to begin widely holding elections for the leaders of economic subunits. When formulating decisions, the gorkom consults primary party organizations and relies on the opinion of Communists and non-party people. More than 2,200 leaders of various ranks have been elected throughout the republic in the last 6 months. A good beginning! People have begun to be more exacting in their assessment of leaders' practical, political, and moral qualities and their work style. In turn, leaders have a greater sense of responsibility to their subordinates.

The practice of leaders reporting to labor collectives has been approved. It is recommended that this be made permanent. Annual reports by members of the Central Committee and obkoms and raykoms and by the heads of republic and local soviet and economic organs and social organizations have also been introduced.

Restructuring has awakened working people's social activeness. It is our duty, the speakers said, to channel this in a useful direction. But is everyone doing this? The plenum criticized A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and N. Korniyevich, first deputy chairman of the Gosplan, for their formal, bureaucratic attitude toward resolving social issues. Sometimes even in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee liberalism and lack of principle gain the upper hand when discussion turns to those who are deaf to people's opinions and are retarding restructuring.

A number of party committees were criticized. The Molodechno Gorkom, in particular, has failed to reorient primary party organizations and cadres toward an awareness of the increased role of labor collectives in fostering in people a sense of being masters. There is no open exchange of opinions or collective decisionmaking. In Orsha there is much talk about restructuring but little is done about it: Industrial enterprises are still breaching contractual commitments and reducing consumer goods output.

In its resolution, the plenum outlined measures to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of Great October. It expressed confidence that Belorussian Communists will assert the revolution's high ideals by working with persistence and conduct restructuring in a businesslike way.

MURAKHOVSKIY ON BOOSTING FOOD PRODUCTION

PM051433 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 87 p 1

[Interview with V.S. Murakhovskiy, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and State Agro-Industrial Committee chairman, by unnamed TASS correspondent under the rubric "Examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo": "Taking Working People's Interests Into Account"; first two paragraphs are TRUD introduction]

[Text] At its 23 July session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of urgent measures to fulfill the June plenum's demands for the fuller resolution of Food Program tasks.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and State Agro-Industrial Committee chairman, spoke about these measures at the request of a TASS correspondent.

The urgent measures relate, above all, to further enhancing the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the population and developing their initiative in increasing production and sales of agricultural products, he emphasized.

The party Central Committee is doing everything to really awaken people's initiative and make full use of the rich potential accumulated over the years of Soviet power.

The task has been set of activating the work of food sectors of industry, other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, consumer cooperative organizations, and industrial enterprises' subsidiary plots and removing restrictions which hold pact the growth of food resources.

In connection with granting kolkhozes and sovkhozes greater independence and transferring them to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing, a special role is allocated to the development of independent local soviet and agricultural organs and the effective stimulation of the moral and material interest of labor collectives and all rural inhabitants. All the conditions for this have been created. Farms may, at their discretion, choose progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and intensive techniques in plant growing and livestock raising. It is important to make full use of all the reserves at the disposal of the agro-industrial complex.

Take, for example, a reserve such as the fattening of young public-sector livestock on private homesteads. Some people believed and still do believe that this is almost a return to old ways and that in this way kolkhozes and sovkhozes could be ruined.

What is happening in actual fact? Splendid results are being achieved where contracts for livestock fattening are boldly concluded with families and where every opportunity is provided to reveal people's initiative. This is because people are involved in the production process not formally but actively. Public and private interests are combined well here.

It is necessary to boldly go further and widely introduce not only the team contract but also the family contract with obligatory long-term assignment of land and other means of production to enterprising and industrious people. [paragraph continues]

Labor remuneration in such collectives is directly dependent on gross income. A certain proportion of it may be paid in the form of products in kind -- grain, fruit, vegetables, feed, young animals and birds.

Incidentally, kolkhozes and sovkhozes still make little use of payment in kind, although there are no obstacles to this.

Payment in kind resolves many things under modern conditions. It enables a person to develop his own subsidiary plot and to have cows, hogs, sheep, and poultry on his homestead.

The norms established several decades ago for the private keeping of livestock and the size limits on private plots will be revised. Local soviets will tackle all this. They and no one else must know how many head of livestock, and of what species, a family must fatten for slaughter or keep in its yard.

Measures are envisaged with a view to having kolkhozes and sovkhozes give working people all possible assistance in running a private subsidiary plot. This includes allocating young animals and birds and feed, assigning pasture, helping in the construction and repair of buildings, and providing transport. In short, everything is envisaged so that working people can participate, to the extent of their strength and opportunities, in the production of produce, both to meet their own needs and to sell it to the state or the population.

In order to facilitate sales the Tsentrosoyuz is entrusted with opening literally in every population center the rural consumer societies which existed previously, together with procurement centers to which every resident can take surplus agricultural products from his homestead for corresponding payment.

Everything must be done to ensure that the working people's initiative is supported both by farm leaders and the public. City horticultural and truck garden cooperatives and societies are a good thing. However, local organs are using all kinds of pretexts to hold up the allocation of land for plots, although there is every possibility of meeting citizens' requests for the allocation of garden plots and truck gardens in full in the very near future.

Why, one wonders, can rural cooperatives of beekeepers or rabbit breeders, say, not be set up? There is provision for this measure too. In addition, it is planned to increase considerably production of small-scale labor mechanization facilities and their sale to the population. It will be possible to acquire many of them on credit.

There are great possibilities for increasing production in the public sector. Full use is still not being made of the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On some farms production is still carried out extensively, and freeloading sentiments are still strong.

Take any oblast, kray, or republic. There are laggard farms in them. If their production activity were brought up to the average level, the country would obtain agricultural products worth R40 billion. In other words, this could be expressed like this: There would be a 25-percent increase in the products on our tables. A tremendous increase. Fuller use must be made of these reserves.

The production structure on every such kolkhoz and sovkhoz must shortly be investigated in detail. For conditions have changed: Many of them now have fewer workers, and they have been forced to turn to the city for assistance. And this in turn does not lead to anything good. Products are lost and become more expensive, and the farm virtually marks time.

A production spurt must literally be made on such kolkhozes and sovkhozes. How? It is deemed expedient to strengthen them with enterprising, well trained cadres and to make broad use of open competitions to fill the posts of leaders and specialists. And it is necessary to send not individuals but groups there.

Much is also envisaged to improve material and technical supplies to these kolkhozes and sovkhozes and housing and road construction on them.

Nor must the potential which is already being utilized in certain regions be forgotten. It is a question of organizing direct assistance, whereby economically strong farms fulfill certain jobs on weak ones. And they do this on a long-term contractural basis, for mutual advantage.

The practice of organizing subsidiary farms on the basis of such kolkhozes and sovkhozes is proving its worth. Some industrial enterprises are investing funds in their development and obtaining a share of the additional output to improve public catering.

A few words in conclusion about strengthening the role of moral incentives. For it is important for a person to receive not only money for his labor. He is also interested in knowing the moral assessment of that labor and the people's general recognition of his contribution to the common cause.

I will say absolutely definitely that the inclusion of all a person's interests in the common economic mechanism will enable him to feel that he is master and will prompt him to take an active part in all processes of our life and to resolve the Food Program more successfully.

PROGRESS IN FEED PROCUREMENT SURVEYED

PM061225 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Aug 87 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka report: "Livestock Units' Feed Stocks"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 27 July sown and natural grasses had been reaped for hay and haylage on 47.7 million hectares. Some 52.2 million tonnes of hay and 55.5 million tonnes of haylage had been procured and 10.1 million tonnes of ready-to-use silage had been obtained -- 3, 13, and 7 percent more respectively than at the same time last year. Livestock units in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Estonia have more substantial feed stocks than last year. Farms in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Armenia are lagging behind.

By 27 July enterprises under the country's State Agro-Industrial Committee had laid in 47.5 million tonnes of feed units -- 31 percent of the planned amount, or 5.47 quintals per standard head of livestock. This is approximately last year's level, but entirely inadequate for successful livestock wintering. After all, we should obtain not less than 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock.

This calculation is arrived at on the basis of the number of animals in public-sector herds. This is hardly accurate. I think that in the future rural residents' personal livestock should also be taken into account when planning the development of the feed base or mapping out the program for the procurement of all types of feed. After all, the feed for these animals is grown and procured on the very same land. If livestock units are not supplied with sufficient feed, livestock there will either be discarded or, as often happens, the feed for personal livestock will come from public livestock units.

The leaders of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tajikistan are well aware of this. Feed procurement for personal livestock there begins on the very first days of haymaking. The areas whose grasses will be harvested for livestock units are predetermined and, where possible, machines help out the hand reapers. The time has come, people in the republic believe, to face realities and instill order in the distribution of feed potential between the public and individual sectors. These sectors must be seen, and consequently planned, as a unified whole and mutually advantageous ways of supplying all livestock with feed must be found. I think the fact that in terms of hay procurement the republic is notably ahead of last year's level is largely attributable to the fact that the question is posed in this way. Reassured that their own personal plots will be supplied with feed, people work well in public production too.

People in Uzbekistan are approaching the resolution of the problem in the same manner. At a recent conference of the party-economic aktiv it was stressed that feed production must not only be singled out as an independent economically accountable sector, but organized in such a way as to meet the feed requirement for both public-sector livestock and personal subsidiary plots. Almost 33 percent more hay and 60 percent more haylage have now been stockpiled in Uzbekistan than at the same time last year.

Lvov Oblast decided to supply the population's personal subsidiary plots with grain feed and coarse and succulent feed on a planned basis and to make extensive use of payment in kind for the cultivation of feed crops. People in Donetsk Oblast too are constantly concerned about this. As a result meat production on personal subsidiary plots here has increased from 52,000 tonnes to 92,000 tonnes -- almost 330 kg for each farm! [passage omitted]

MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES ASSESSED

Part One

PM060853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 First Edition p 2

[First part of own correspondent Colonel I. Varfolomeyev report under the "In the Interests of Combat Service" rubric: "Zone of Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Air Defense Forces -- Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrynin invited me over to the map and, bowing his light-brown, tousled head over it with a concentration that was all his own, traced blue interlocking semicircles with a pointer:

"Our radar regiment's zone of responsibility..."

Dobrynin is a commander who is extraordinarily thoughtful, decisive, and strong-willed... I remember one tactical exercise. Anticipating in it the direction of a massed "enemy" air attack, he quickly dispatched additional men and material there, thus ensuring an uninterrupted flow of information about the successive waves of airborne targets. True, the exercise had been prepared and potential attack scenarios discussed in advance. But if there were to be a surprise appearance by the enemy?

"A fast, low-flying target, coming from the north, has appeared here," I said, pointing at the map.

Dobrynin is not someone who shows off to win cheap prestige. He "accompanies" the target and assesses the possibilities realistically: "Here it is visible, here not, here visible again..." The commander based his evaluation on the level of training of the combat crews, the equipment available, and its condition.

1. Avoiding Sterotypes

As is well known, the operator is the first to detect the target. Any inaccuracy on his part disrupts the whole command chain. In addition to knowledge of the equipment and skill in operating it the operator must understand the tactics of air defense warfare, know the potential of his own and foreign aircraft, and possess fortitude, willpower, good reactions, and other qualities. Equal demands are made on target plotters and radio and telephone operators... Training them is far from easy, even when all the positive preconditions for it are present.

"That is because the matter is further complicated by a number of factors," Dobrynin said.

We encountered one such factor almost as soon as we left the headquarters. We saw a sergeant addressing, through an interpreter, soldiers drawn up in formation who had arrived to reinforce the unit. It transpired that many new recruits have a poor knowledge of Russian. Those arriving that day were mainly from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan: Privates Sh. Rakhmanov, A. Akhmedov, and Kh. Kholbayev drafted by the Chirackchinskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, Privates Ch. Agayev and D. Akmuradov drafted by the Vekil-Bazarskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, and Private D. Akmukhamedov drafted by the Chardzhou City Military Commissariat...

"Several months are needed before they master the language," Dobrynin said. "This consequently creates great difficulties in mastering specialist skills and in service in general. I think that those whose job it is should show more serious concern for young people's education in this regard before they are drafted into the army..."

The commander is, of course, right. Why is it that what, according to the curricula, is the duty of general education schools and for which soviet and party organs ought to show constant concern is frequently tackled at the expense of military service? At the expense of combat readiness? It would make sense to find out the opinion held on this topical question in the republics themselves.

There are other urgent problems, in addition to this, in combat training. It is bad enough that many draftees are inadequately prepared for service but this year they are also arriving with long delays. It is bad enough that there are scarcely enough people sometimes to carry out details and combat duty but commanders are also being forced to detach servicemen for construction work by the own-resources method well known to many...

At the battalion headed by Lieutenant Colonel V. Pyrkov the regimental commander and I found such construction work in full swing. Radar operators were sinking a concrete foundation for a dilapidated wooden canteen long past its service life to prevent its disintegrating and were facing it with brick to make it look better. Those working there were soon to be discharged into the reserve. This is a procedure authorized by higher authority: Construction teams may be set up and people detached from their activites for 2-3 months (or even longer!).

"Let us sum up now, "Dobrynin said, turning to me. "For several months we teach the soldier the language and then this speciality. For another 6 months he is involved in service and combat work. And then when he is properly playing a part we are forced to detach him for construction work."

There is indeed food for thought here. And readers should not form the opinion that the regiment is solely concerned with complaining about difficulties. No, it is rather that these complaints express a concern about their work, a desire to work even better and more productively. The commander, his deputies, and the party activists in the regiment's command do much in these circumstances to teach and educate the servicemen in a purposeful way. They assign young soldiers to posts only after consideration and taking account of their individual qualities. They help company and battalion commanders to rationally plan training time and improve material and technical training facilities. They hold regular methodological instruction classes, training, and exercises.... Under Dobrynin's command a training range, the focus of all that is best in the regiment, has been set to upgrade specialists' skills. [passage omitted]

Dobrynin regularly visits posts. He visits as commander, mentor, instructor, and senior comrade... His deputies, staff officers, and political department workers show equal concern. But they cannot be everywhere at once. And here again I want to stress the significance of the personal responsibility of subunit commanders. Companies and battalions are the advance patrols of the regiment, its eyes and ears, so to speak. A unit's combat readiness depends on the training and vigilance of its subunit servicemen. This is primarily the responsibility of commanders. Their role is particularly great today, at a time when the party has set the task of resolutely increasing the level of combat readiness and discipline in the Armed Forces, at a time when it is not enough just to acknowledge the topicality of the ideas of restructuring but essential to act and work for real practical results. A subunit's combat readiness is the main such result for a commander.

In the regimental commander's words, the tenacious desire on the part of some officers to obtain a good rating at any cost does great harm to training. The aforementioned slackness and oversimplification are largely due to the same causes. Dobrynin, with the support of his assistants, is breaking this mentality and seeking to evaluate subunits not just for faultless performance of operations but for those same operations carried out under difficult, instructive conditions. But it is no simple matter to break what has become deep rooted in people's minds over years. Efforts are needed at higher levels too. Take evaluation. The following cases, for example, are still widespread. The servicemen of one battalion carried out a whole shift engaged in active combat work and although they committed one small error, they carried out their task as a whole. In another battalion complete calm prevailed and there were, naturally, no errors at all. The result was that the first battalion was rated satisfactory, the second good. Is this objective? Is this fair? But that essentially is what the existing methodology for evaluating subunits lays down.

It has also proven impossible to solve on a regimental scale the problem of real targets [realnyye tseli] on which the crews should be working regularly. True, the number of such targets has increased recently. But it is essential that they be of the most diverse types. Radar operators work on one based on cruise missiles, for example, only on the range, which is inadequate. In short, the situation in training must always be evaluated by the yardstick of real combat.

And one further case I came across in the battalion in which Captain V. Klimov serves. It turned out that while the regimental commander was "escorting" the hypothetical rapid, low-flying target of my devising on the map simultaneous breakdowns occurred at two stations in the battalion. But I will talk about that in the next article.

Part Two

PM060901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 First Edition p 2

[Second part of report by own correspondent Colonel I. Varfolomeyev under the "In the Interests of Combat Service" rubric: "Zone of Responsibility"; first paragraph is recapping of end of first part of report]

[Text] Air Defense Forces -- So breakdowns occurred simultaneously at two stations in a battalion also obliged to track a target (???). Later we heard: That was not so terrible. The regiment commander had probably provided the battalion with other stand-by stations. He had, it is true. But it is also true that the commander had no surplus stations and the regiment's combat readiness is to a considerable extent ensured by the state of all technical facilities without exception.

2. With the Seven Nurses

While we were still some way away Major B. Galitskiy and I noticed one of these radar stations: Captains A. Mikhaylov and A. Petrenko were working at its cabin with an immobile, dead antenna.

"The modules have 'gone.'" Mikhaylov explained.

The electronic device had "gone" on the other station.

Let us specify that both radar stations have been out of action for about 24 hours. Surely they could have replaced the components in that time?

"Replacing them is not complicated," Mikhaylov said gloomily. "Only we do not have the components in the battalion. We telephoned to the regiment yesterday. They told us there that they had dispatched the modules with the train guard. But according to the current requirement an officer or ensign should be sent for an instrument. We sent Ensign Mamontov. He will be back by evening if he gets on the train..."

It was strange to hear all this. I remembered the story told by one officer who had served about 20 years ago in a remote southern "spot." One day they too had an equipment breakdown. But within an hour a helicopter was hovering over the position and dropped a package containing the component they needed. Yet here, in our time, in the capital's district, it turns out that equipment's combat readiness can depend on the movement of trains. Is that not absurd? Actually, it is not only a matter of methods of delivery. The main reason is that the regiment's "spots" do not have the necessary stock of components. Spare equipment accessories [zapasnyye inventarnyye prinadlezhnosti] are not restocked and have a meager look. How can the unit's equipment service [sluzhba vooruzheniya] allow this?

I talk with Major L. Balusov, the chief of the service. He says there is nothing with which to restock the spare equipment accessories because the district fails to satisfy orders for them promptly and satisfies them far from fully. Take the instruments of which one "burnt out" at the station. An order for them was placed late last year, but not a single one has yet been received.

In the same battalion I saw Captain V. Petrishek, armed with instruments, performing wizardry with a multiple-conductor telephone cable consisting of pieces which had been soldered and resoldered. Cable is also in short supply. It holds out thanks to skilled workers like Petrishek. There are cases when officers buy componets at their own expense and repair what would seem already futile to repair.

They repair both old and new apparatus, encountering substantial difficulties: There is no documentation for the technology involved in this delicate business and there are no instruments or implements.

"Every day we wait for the freight car with equipment," Balusov says. "But we already know that we will not receive the cable and instruments we need..."

At the Moscow Air Defense District armament directorate [upravleniye vooruzheniya] I wondered first of all: Had the freightcar with equipment been sent to the regiment? Colonel A. Glukhov, temporarily acting as chief of the directorate, was not informed. Department chief Colonel V. Bolshakov was not informed either, which in itself is incomprehensible. Eventually they ascertained that the car was dispatched 5 days ago. It did indeed contain no electronic devices.

"They reach us through another directorate," Bolshakov explains. "We sent them a letter asking them to issue what they had failed to give us this year. The letter also mentions those devices. In fact you can meet with the directorate's deputy department chief, he happens to be at our headquarters."

We met. Colonel V. Zubrilin telephones to his assistants and discovers that the devices earmarked as a result of that letter have been lying at the base for nearly 2 months. No one has been interested in dispatching them. The thought occurred to me: Well, all right, Zubrilin has a neutral attitude toward the district. But Bolshakov is directly involved and knows how much the subunits and units of his own district need the devices. Why has he done nothing for the prompt dispatch of the devices?

The situation is typical of the district's material and technical supply system. If only everything came down to lack of coordination between two directorates! Then we would consider that the equipment was in the charge of seven supply agencies -- seven supply agencies -- seven nurses, so to speak. In addition to the above-mentioned directorates, the supply of spare equipment accessories is channelled through the chiefs of the rear services, motor vehicle services, engineering troops, and signal troops...Everything would seem to have been thought out: Each chief is responsible for a specific sector in accordance with the specific features of his service. I telephone Colonel M. Bulgakov and ask how things are going at the motor vehicle service under his charge? All right, he says, things are normal. But what about battery stocks? They're normal too, he says, having in mind, of course, motor vehicle batteries.

But there is also the point that the motor vehicle service must supply units with batteries for power plants. There is a constant shortage of these batteries.

"Because of this, equipment is not in a state of combat readiness," Lieutenant M. Bertnik confided to me. And he added: "Nothing surprising about that. For the chief of the motor vehicle service the main thing is that the vehicles should be operational. Just as bulldozers, crane trucks, and tractors are the main thing for the chief of the engineering troops who, incidentally, suppplies the troops with power plants and the spare equipment accessories for them... Each has his own narrow concerns and his own mentality. And however strange it may seem the departmental party organizations have come to terms with this "departmental" limitation, with the complacency inherent in some officials. When, with justification, I said at the district staff and directorates' political section that the armament directorate party organization was failing to make its members properly answerable, the Communist Bolshakov responded as follows: But what should they be made answerable for? Conscientious people have been selected and they are working well. I thought: In our time even he who really does work well will perhaps not venture to say so. Yet here there are so many pieces of incomplete work, so many omissions, and suddenly such optimism. In addition it is precisely because of the Communists' lack of principle that their collective still contains incompetent, unenterprising people who do not go further than the walls of their own offices.

The imperfect nature of material and technical supplies is manifested as a delaying factor in many aspects. For instance, let's imagine we are in the place of the chief of the unit's equipment service. At the moment when he is compiling orders. Each directorate and service has its own order forms. What a lot of writing because of this! But in the end the orders are completed and dispatched. Months taken to process them and then it begins: We don't have that, we will issue this in half the quantity. So he goes to his neighbors about it. Why? Because some supply agencies duplicate each other for some types of components and accessories -- a good basis for red tape. True, they may be sent to another supply organ because when he was compiling his orders the chief of the unit's equipment service had no parts list [nomenklator]. For instance, he has given the names of relays, transformers, throttle valves, and so forth on the basis of the assembly diagram. But the supplier has his own system of nomenclature. The names do not coincide so he says: I don't have these components, ask the others.

For many years now we have been faced with the question of compiling, publishing, and distributing to the units parts lists which are unified for all, and which are so necessary, but so far there has been no result.

Yet both parts lists and the repair documents already mentioned are needed not only for the district but also for all the air defense forces. The problems of spare equipment accessories and the servicing and repair of equipment also go beyond the framework of the district... That is why I asked Aviation Lieutenant General V. Sibirtsev, deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces for armaments and chief engineer of the Air Defense Forces, to give his opinion on these problems. First was a question about shortcomings in the supply of spare equipment accessories.

Having heard me out, Aviation Lieutenant General Sibirtsev said that the apparatus under his command is not concerned with spare equipment accessories. That is the business of the main armament directorate and one other directorate.

"Our main task," he emphasized, "is to ensure the repair of equipment at enterprises."

Of course, the Air Defense Forces chief engineer cannot fail to be interested in the high-quality operation of equipment in the forces and I asked him how it can be operated and maintained in a state of combat readiness without having normal supplies of spare equipment accessories.

"That is resolved through the chief engineers of the categories of troops," was the reply.

Then I showed him a letter from Senior Lieutenant Yu. Kashuba. He writes that the station which their unit sent for repair was kept at the plant for nearly a year and returned unrepaired. Without expressing his attitude toward this flagrant instance, Aviation Lieutenant General Sibirtsev looked at the name of the enterprise and said:

"It's not one of ours. Ours don't allow that sort of thing. At least such cases have not been reported to me."

And somehow I automatically remembered a talk with Colonels Bolshakov and Zubrilin during which we spent a long time determining who was to blame for the holdup in supplying devices. The situation is to some extent similar. Incidentally, we immediately ascertained that an enterprise associated with the directorate in which Colonel Zubrilin serves displayed irresponsibilty in repairing the station. But even the enterprises included in the apparatus of the Air Defense Forces chief engineer are not innocent. I shall cite just a few facts. The unit in which Lieutenant Colonel V. Bugayev serves sent a radar station for repair. It was returned with an unrepaired waveguide. In March this year the regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrynin, with which we are already acquainted, sent a radar station of the same type for repair. It was returned with defects. In addition several of this regiment's outfits have been undergoing repair for over 2 years now...

I know how acute the problem of so-called on-site repair is in the troops. But it turns out that the Air Defense Forces chief engineer's apparatus is failing to resolve it and seems not to be obliged to resolve it. But in real life it frequently happens that unit and subunit engineers are faced with the need to repair erratic hydraulic boosters, antennas, transmitters, or receivers directly on site. Here too they sometimes encounter great difficulties: The necessary documents for the procedure for repairing specific equipment is lacking, the relevant equipment and instruments are lacking. In particular soldering irons which aspirate solder are needed for repairing microcircuits, but subunits are not provided with them.

And the result is that for all the existence of numerous leading echelons many problems still have to be resolved by unit or subunit commanders. After all they have no one there to refer to. They work out procedures for themselves and acquire experience the hard way in servicing and repairing very complex modern equipment. But who if not the Air Defense Forces directorate (including the chief engineer's apparatus) should provide competent, scientifically based leadership for these as yet uncoordinated processes frequently being developed by far from the best methods? Who if not the directorate should study, generalize, and introduce everywhere all that is most valuable in the Air Defense Forces on the plane of the operation of combat equipment?

In the district headquarters I heard the following opinion: There is an urgent need to concentrate the troops' material and technical supplies in one pair of hands. This opinion was supported by members of the authoritative commission working in the district. In actual fact "multidepartmentalism" generates irresponsibility, red tape, and formalism in which officals "forget" the main thing for which they are called on to work -- the combat readiness of units and subunits. "Multidepartmentalism" prevents people from working in a modern way, in the spirit of restructuring and the requirements of the party. Just one detail: Because of the diversity of order forms it is often impossible to use computers to process them. Here these problems are also characteristic of the directorate and services of the Air Defense Forces. For instance, one directorate has supplied equipment to a neighboring directorate and is subsequently not responsible for it even if it emerges that it was delivered with serious shortcomings. And take the "specialization" whereby one directorate engages only in repair and another in the delivery of spare equipment accessories! Incidentally, there are examples in the armed forces of similar types of supply and repair being pooled, which is fully justifying itself. Perhaps this is not suitable for the Air Defense Forces?

Nonetheless, by the time I had completed work on the article, promising factors had also emerged. For instance, Colonel V. Bolshakov reported that next to one supply base a helicopter pad has been installed for the urgent delivery of components to "local points." The necessary devices, cable, and other equipment have been sent to the regiment... Nonetheless, for some reason I recall again and again the radar stations' dead antennas and the officers fussing over them.